

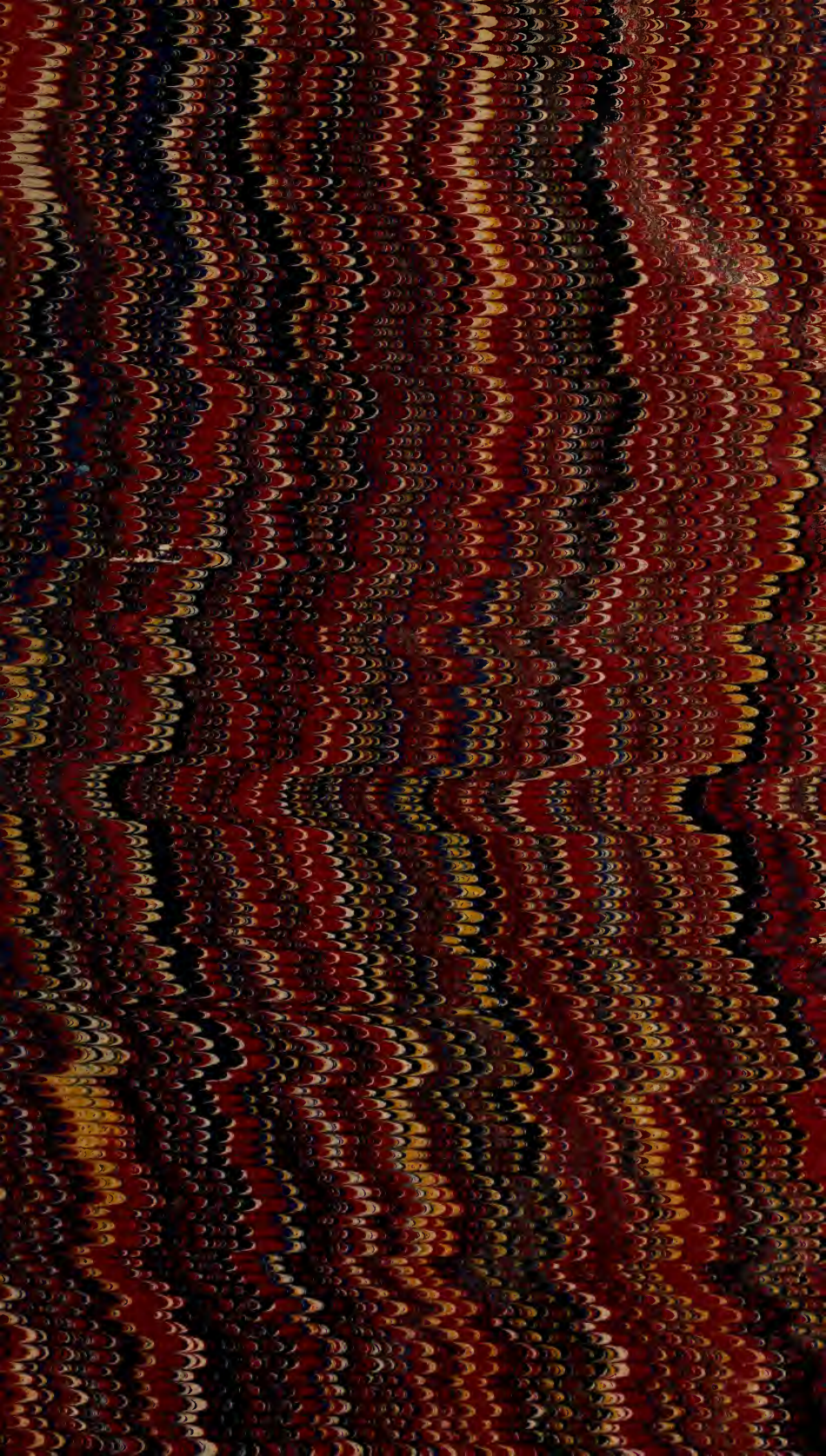
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1872

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1872

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



THE
NECROLOGY
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE.

1869-1872.



CAMBRIDGE: 
PRINTED FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI,
BY JOHN WILSON AND SON.
1872.

At the Annual Meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard, the following votes were passed:—

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed by the Chair to prepare a notice of deceased Alumni, who shall be empowered to fill vacancies in their own number.

Resolved, That the said committee be requested to complete the records of the past two years, as well as of the ensuing year, and at the commencement of 1872 to have the same printed in pamphlet form and offered for sale.

Resolved, That, if the sales be not sufficient to defray the cost of said pamphlet, the deficiency shall be made up by this Association.

The President of the Association then appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the Committee:—

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY	of the Class of 1825
GEORGE STILLMAN HILLARD	„ „ 1828
THOMAS BAYLEY FOX	„ „ 1828
HENRY WHEATLAND	„ „ 1832
WALDO HIGGINSON	„ „ 1833
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS WHITNEY	„ „ 1833
THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON	„ „ 1841
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN	„ „ 1851
HENRY GARDNER DENNY	„ „ 1852
WILLIAM PHINEAS UPHAM	„ „ 1856
ROYAL WHITMAN MERRILL	„ „ 1869

LIST OF DEATHS.

1869-72.

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| 1858. Ansel Lamson, April 12, 1868. | 1863. Charles William Heaton, M.D.,
South Dedham, September 9, 1869. |
| 1850. Edmund Lincoln Baylies, Geneva, Switzerland, December, 1869. | 1857. Francis Codman Ropes, September 15, 1869. |
| 1857. Josiah Newell Willard, Philadelphia, May 1, 1869. | 1868. Daniel Henry Davis, A.B.,
Roxbury, September 18, 1869. |
| 1820. John Cole Hayden, M.D., Cambridge, 1869. | 1832. Rev. Joseph Warren Eaton,
A.M., Cambridgeport, November 30, 1869. |
| 1808. David Bates, Westborough, February 1, 1869. | 1832. Samuel Parkman Shaw, Paris,
France, December 7, 1869. |
| 1834. Charles Thacher, M.D., Boston, March 23, 1869. | 1826. Edward Southworth, A.M.,
West Springfield, December 11, 1869. |
| 1846. Allyne Weston, New York, May 1, 1869. | 1807. Samuel Merrill, A.M., Andover,
December 23, 1869. |
| 1852. Calvin Gates Page, M.D., Boston, May 29, 1869. | 1822. Thomas Farr Capers, A.M.,
Charleston, S.C., 1870. |
| 1841. Seth Edward Sprague, LL.B., Boston, June 22, 1869. | 1853. Edward Fiske, A.B., Weston,
January 31, 1870. |
| 1855. Charles Frederick Sanger, Brooklyn, N.Y., July 2, 1869. | 1853. George Osgood Dalton, M.D.,
Woburn, February, 1870. |
| 1829. William Brigham, A.M., Boston, July 9, 1869. | 1808. Charles Cotton, M.D., Newport, R.I., February 3, 1870. |
| 1825. Thomas Sherwin, A.M., Dedham, July 23, 1869. | 1835. Ward Nicholas Roylston, M.D.,
Princeton, February 10, 1870. |
| 1865. Frederick Ware, Baden-Baden, July 24, 1869. | 1861. Charles Christie Salter, at sea,
April, 1870. |
| 1865. George Woodbury Swett, M.D., Eureka, July 27, 1869. | 1854. Oliver Shepard Leland, A.B.,
Waltham, April 9, 1870. |
| 1824. Jeremiah Chaplin Stickney, Lynn, August 3, 1869. | 1865. Benjamin Mills Pierce, A.B.,
Ishpening, Lake Superior, April 22, 1870. |
| 1804. Jeremy Stimson, M.D., Dedham, August 12, 1869. | 1862. John Harvard Ellis, LL.B.,
Boston, May 3, 1870. |
| 1868. Henry Medill Whitman, A.B., August 29, 1869. | |
| 1821. William Hilliard, LL.D., Boston, September 8, 1869. | |

1849. Joseph Boyden Keyes, A.B., Lowell, May 6, 1870.
1802. James Trecothick Austin, Boston, May 8, 1870.
1822. Rev. Caleb Stetson, A.M., Lexington, May 17, 1870.
1813. Benjamin West, A.B., Providence, June 6, 1870.
1820. William Bird Harrison, Ampt-hill, Cumberland County, Va., Sep-tember 22, 1870.
1856. Arthur Amory Eckley, A.B., Paris, France, June 9, 1870.
1847. Rev. Charles Edward Hodges, A.M., Dorchester, June 16, 1870.
1826. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Baltimore, June 17, 1870.
1826. Charles Russell Lowell, A.B., Washington, D.C., June 23, 1870.
1820. Rev. Solomon Adams, A.M., Auburndale, July 20, 1870.
1806. Rev. Ephraim Abbot, A.M., Westford, July 21, 1870.
1866. John Clark, Cambridgeport, July 22, 1870.
1867. Frank Fiske Dinsmoor, Chi-cago, July 23, 1870.
1837. Horace Morison, A.M., Peter-borough, N.H., August 5, 1870.
1833. Moses Kelly, A.B., Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 1870.
1823. George Whitfield Livermore, A.M., Colburn, Indiana, August 21, 1870.
1828. Norton Thayer, A.B., Boston, September 14, 1870.
1839. Frederick Howard, M.D., Provincetown, September 24, 1870.
1847. William Belcher Glazier, Cin-cinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1870.
1844. Charles William Dabney, A.B., Malvern, England, December 22, 1870.
1853. Elbridge Jefferson Cutler, A.B., Cambridge, December 27, 1870.
1806. William Gordon, M.D., Brattle-borough, Vt., January 12, 1871.
1822. John Mason, M.D., Bangor, Me., January 1, 1871.
1860. John Treadwell Cole, M.D., Charleston, S.C., January 3, 1871.
1838. Nathan Hale, LL.B., Boston, January 9, 1871.
1861. Rev. William Franklin Snow, Lawrence, January 11, 1871.
1807. David Sears, A.M., Boston, January 14, 1871.
1839. William Drew Winter, A.B., Bayou Sara, La., January 26, 1871.
1822. Rev. Alonzo Hill, D.D., Wor-cester, February 1, 1871.
1833. Thomas Bolton, A.B., Cleve-land, Ohio, February 1, 1871.
1820. Joseph Palmer, M.D., Boston, March 3, 1871.
1822. Rev. Timothy Darling, A.B., Bergen, N.Y., March 16, 1871.
1819. Charles Carter Lee, Windsor, Va., March 21, 1871.
1853. Horace Oscar Whittemore, A.B., Boston, March 30, 1871.
1799. Rev. Humphrey Moore, D.D., Milford, N.H., April 9, 1871.
1829. Rev. Joseph Angier, A.B., Milton, April 12, 1871.
1827. Edward William Hook, M.D., Algiers, La., May 24, 1871.
1835. Frederick Augustus Eustis, Beaufort, S.C., June 20, 1871.
1821. Cyrus Briggs, M.D., Salem, June 24, 1871.
1840. George Francis Chever, April 7, 1871.
1817. Rev. Samuel Joseph May, Syracuse, July 2, 1871.
1833. Charles Jackson, Boston, July 30, 1871.
1847. Rev. Reuben Totman Robin-son, Melrose, August 24, 1871.
1820. Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D., Revere, August 26, 1871.
1861. Charles Duncan Lamb, Boston, September 2, 1871.
1831. William Saxton Morton, Quincy, September 21, 1871.
1830. Joseph Lyman, August, 1871.
1832. Thomas Haley Barstow, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1871.

1869. James Phineas Whitney, Nar-
ragansett, R.I., September 6, 1871.
1823. John Bachelder, Reading, July
7, 1871.
1870. Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer,
Boston, October, 1871.
1836. James Thatcher Hodge, lost on
Lake Superior, October, 1871.
1846. Joshua Augustus Swan, Cam-
bridge, October 31, 1871.
1822. Frederick Vose, New York,
N.Y., November 15, 1871.
1818. Thomas Gadsden, Charleston,
S.C., October, 1871.
1843. Edward Morrell, Newport, R.I.,
October, 1871.
1806. Joseph Green Cogswell, Cam-
bridge, November 26, 1871.
1826. Benjamin Cox, Salem, Novem-
ber 30, 1871.
1829. Rev. James Thurston, Auburn-
dale, January 13, 1872.
1863. William Linder, January 18,
1872.
1824. William Gordon Stearns, Cam-
bridge, January 31, 1872.
1825. Francis John Higginson, Brook-
line, March 9, 1872.
1806. Thomas Pope, New Bedford,
March 3, 1872.
1820. Rev. John Adams Williams,
East Bridgewater, March 15, 1872.
1843. Roger Brown Hildreth, Spring-
field, March 26, 1872.
1859. Jacob Abbot Cram, Chicago,
April 5, 1872.
1827. William Bradbury Kingsbury,
Boston, April 6, 1872.
1871. Michael Henry Simpson, Flor-
ence, Italy, April 13, 1872.
1863. Michael Shepard Webb, San
Francisco, April 14, 1872.
1816. John Emerson, Oldtown, Me.,
March 21, 1872.
1826. Addison Brown, Brattlebor-
ough, Vt., May 11, 1872.
1855. Edward Barry Dalton, M.D.,
Santa Barbara, Cal., May 13, 1872.
1856. John Williams Hudson, Lex-
ington, June 3, 1872.
1850. Langdon Williams, Rome, Italy,
May 9, 1872.
1866. Samuel Quarles French, May
27, 1872.
1851. David Parsons Wilder, Win-
netka, Ill., March 26, 1872.
1868. Edward Everett Thayer, Cam-
bridge, June 11, 1872.
1867. Arthur Jones Loud, Boston,
June 19, 1872.

NECROLOGY.

1869-72.

1799. — HUMPHREY MOORE, D.D., the son of Humphrey and Mary (Sweetzer) Moore and grandson of Paul Moore, of Rutland, Mass., was born at Princeton, in the same state, 19 October, 1778. He was the youngest of four children, two daughters and two sons. His first lessons in reading and writing were received from his parents. After his ninth year he attended the district school, which was taught by Robert B. Thomas, author of the Farmer's Almanac, from whom he acquired a taste for good penmanship. On the death of his father in 1790, the care of the farm devolved on him and his brother, which seriously abridged his opportunities of attending school. His diligence in study awakened the interest of Samuel Crosset (D.C. 1792), who suggested to his mother that this boy be sent to college. This thought soon ripened into an earnest purpose in the breast of young Moore to obtain a collegiate education. After many discouragements, he obtained the consent of his mother, and left home with light heart and eager steps to enter Leicester Academy, fifteen miles distant, then under the care of Ebenezer Adams, — afterward professor in Dartmouth College, — an accomplished instructor. Being detained at home the following winter, he pursued his studies, reciting in Latin to Leonard Woods, subsequently professor of theology at Andover.

In July, 1795, he entered Harvard College, where he soon gained a character for diligence, personal independence, ready wit, and unflinching self-reliance, which was prophetic of his subsequent vigor and manliness. With rigid economy in the use of the property (£100) received from the estate of his father and the money received for teaching school, he defrayed all his bills at Cambridge.

He was successful as a teacher, finding employment in successive winters at Sudbury, Weston, and Bolton. At the junior exhibition he delivered an oration in Hebrew. In a public discussion held the next year on the question, "Is there such a faculty of the mind as the moral sense?" he offended the Faculty by an idea or two expressed in general terms on government, which were supposed to reflect on their management. For this reason, as he inferred, no part was assigned him at Commencement. Without waiting for his degree, he went to Bath, Me., where he was employed in teaching six months. On returning to Princeton, he determined to place himself under the care of Rev. Dr. Backus as a student of theology. In his family at Somers, Conn., he was associated with Woodruff, Perry, and Burt. By intense application, he attained such proficiency in the prescribed course of study, that he obtained license to preach from the Tolland Association in June of the next year. As he was not willing to assume the full responsibilities of a settlement, he preached in several towns, supplying the pulpit for a few weeks at a time in Hubbardston, Dracutt, Woburn, and Milford, N.H. Declining other calls, he at length decided to accept the pastorate at Milford, where he was ordained 2 October, 1802: sermon by Rev. E. Dunbar (H.C. 1794). By the terms of the call, he was to receive six hundred dollars settlement, four hundred dollars salary, and one hundred dollars pension on his retirement from active service. 5 April, 1803, he was married to Hannah, third daughter of William Peabody, Esq., of Milford, by whom he had four children,—three daughters and a son: two of the daughters are now living. The ministry of Mr. Moore was marked by great industry. In the earlier

years he taught school; and after taking possession of the farm, on which he lived till the close of life, he often had students in his family. Seven or eight were sent to him from Cambridge; and others who availed themselves of his instructions recognized the value of his training and example. During his pastorate, which continued exactly one-third of a century, Mr. Moore took an active part in all important questions, whether civil, ecclesiastical, or religious, that occupied the public attention. He lectured on temperance, peace, and agriculture. He set trees by the roadsides, and projected various improvements for the benefit of the town. His preaching was marked by clear statements, vigorous language, and a logical order, often rising into impassioned and earnest address. His sermons always bore the impress of his own mind, being more the result of patient meditation than of wide reading. The church was enlarged and strengthened under his ministry; three hundred and thirty-five persons having united with it in that period. In 1830, Mr. Moore was afflicted in the death of his wife, who deceased 5 March, æt. 51. His second wife, who survives him, was Mary J., third daughter of Stephen French, of Bedford, N.H. After his dismissal, Mr. Moore was employed at intervals in supplying the pulpits of neighboring churches. In this manner he preached at Hooksett, Wilton, South Merrimack, Bedford, and occasionally for other parishes. In stature, Mr. Moore was above the average size, compactly built, with unusual power of endurance. He excelled in athletic feats as a student, and often performed the work of a day laborer at haying or harvesting, when making full preparations for the pulpit at night. As a farmer, he was eminently successful, taking several premiums for improved crops and general good management. He wrote valuable essays and addresses on agricultural subjects, acting as one of the editors of the New Hampshire Agricultural Repository, to the first No. of which he contributed one hundred and thirty-six pages. He was honored by the confidence of his fellow-citizens, by whom he was chosen to represent the town in the legislature of 1840. Here he introduced a bill for the encouragement of agriculture,

which passed the house, but was rejected by the senate. In 1841, he took a seat in the senate, having been elected by the district in which he lived, when he renewed his efforts in behalf of a State Board of Agriculture. In 1845, the honorary degree of doctor of theology was conferred on him by the Trustees of Alleghany College, Pa. In addition to his writings on agriculture, Mr. Moore was a frequent contributor to the exercises of the Hollis Association of ministers. He also prepared more than thirty essays and lectures for the Milford Lyceum.

To the present generation, Rev. Dr. Moore is best known as a venerable father in the ministry, an active friend of all genuine reform, a public-spirited citizen always interested in the affairs of the town, the church, and the nation; eminently happy in his domestic relations, surrounded by the comforts of an ample estate acquired by his own management, and given to hospitality with an unstinted hand. His vigorous health, consistent piety, and studious habits united in forming a character of rare worth and dignity. He died on 8 April, 1871, without knowing sickness, at the ripe age of ninety-two years, five months, and twenty days. His funeral was attended in the Congregational meeting-house, in the erection of which he shared a generous portion of the expense. Rev. Messrs. Ayer and Perry, with Drs. Wallace and Davis, joined with the pastor, Rev. G. E. Freeman, in the solemnities. A sermon commemorative of his life and services was delivered by Mr. Freeman on the following Sabbath. Appropriate notices in the form of resolutions, testifying to their sense of the Christian excellence of Dr. Moore, appeared in the minutes of the General Association, and also of the Hollis Association, of which he was for half a century an active member.

The following list contains the published writings of Rev. Dr. Moore :

1. Fast-day Discourse, delivered at Milford, 11 April, 1805.
2. Funeral Sermon of Rev. Timothy Fuller, delivered 4 July, 1805.
3. A Discourse before the Musical Society of Wilton, N.H., delivered 22 January, 1807.
4. A New-year's Sermon preached at Milford, January, 1810.
5. Fast-day Sermon de-

livered 20 August, 1812. 6. Sermon at the Dedication of Meeting-house in Dunstable, N.H., 4 November, 1812. 7. Fast-day Discourse, 12 January, 1815. 8. An Oration in Celebration of the Peace of 1815, between Great Britain and the United States. 9. Fast-day Discourse, 13 April, 1815. 10. Thanksgiving Sermon, 25 December, 1817. 11. A Reply to Rev. Stephen Chapin's Letters on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism. 12. Ordination Sermon preached at Leominster, 24 January, 1821. 13. Address before the Hollis Branch of the Massachusetts Peace Society, 4 July, 1821. 14. Funeral Sermon of Rev. Dr. Burnap. 15. A Treatise on the Divine Nature, exhibiting the Distinction of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost (pp. 356), Boston, S. T. Armstrong, 1824. 16. Temperance Discourse, November, 1826. 17. Temperance Discourse, July, 1836. 18. Farewell Sermons preached at Milford, 10 January, 1836. 19. Oration delivered at Bedford, N.H., at request of Washington Benevolent Society. In addition to these, he wrote several agricultural essays. (See "New-Hampshire Agricultural Repository.")

1802. — JAMES TRECOTHICK AUSTIN, son of Jonathan Loring Austin (H.C. 1766) and Hannah (Ivers) Austin, was born in Boston, 10 January, 1784. He was fitted for college partly by Caleb Bingham, partly at Andover, and partly at the Boston Latin School. In 1793 he received a Franklin medal at the grammar school kept by Master Bingham. He entered college in April, 1799, at the third quarter of the freshman year, his father thinking him too young to enter with the class. He was a hard student in college, and held a high rank in a class of more than common ability. At the second exhibition of the senior year he had an oration, and the salutatory at Commencement, — the third part in rank. Upon taking his second degree in 1805, he had the valedictory. On leaving college, he entered the office of William Sullivan as a student, and was admitted to the bar in 1805. In 1807 he was appointed, by Gov. Sullivan, County Attorney of Suffolk, which office he held till 1832. In 1810 he was appointed by his father-in-law, Gov. Gerry, one of his aids. In 1811 he was appointed by

Gov. Gerry a director of the State Prison, which appointment was renewed by Gov. Brooks in 1820. In 1814 he was appointed volunteer aid to Gen. Dearborn. In 1816 he was appointed by Pres. Madison agent for managing the business under the 41st article of the treaty of Ghent. In 1820 he was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts. In 1824 he was one of the board of visitors to attend the annual exhibition of the cadets at West Point, on which occasion he delivered an address to the class, which the board asked him to publish, but he declined. In 1825, 1826, and 1831, he was a member of the United-States senate. In 1825 he was appointed by Gov. Lincoln a commissioner to settle the boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut, east of Connecticut River. In 1828 he was chosen an overseer of Harvard College. In 1832 he was appointed by Gov. Lincoln attorney-general of Massachusetts, which office he held by successive appointments till 1843, when it was abolished. In 1835 he was president of the Suffolk Bar Association. In 1831 he delivered the oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Cambridge. In 1835 he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Harvard College. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. In September, 1843, he went with his wife and daughter to Europe, where he remained till the spring of 1846. While in the Catholic countries of Europe, he received marked attention from many of the dignitaries of the Catholic Church, on account of the energy and ability he showed in the prosecution of the rioters who destroyed the Ursuline convent in Charlestown, in 1834. Mr. Austin died at Boston, of old age, 8 May, 1870, being, with a single exception, the last survivor of his class. He was a man of various ability and accomplishment, and made his mark as a lawyer, a politician, and a man of letters. In early life he was a staunch republican of the old school, and living in a strongly federal community it required no little force of character to be faithful to his convictions. After the union of parties at the election of his friend and classmate, Gov. Lincoln, in 1825, he became a national

republican, and adhered to that organization when its name was changed to whig. His most important literary work was his life of his father-in-law, Elbridge Gerry, in two octavo volumes, published in Boston in 1828 and 1829. Besides this, he published two Fourth-of-July orations (Lexington, 1815, Boston, 1829); an address before the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, 27 May, 1830; an address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, 3 October, 1839; three pamphlets and a speech on the slavery question; and several professional arguments and official opinions. He was also an occasional contributor to the "Christian Examiner" and "Law Reporter," and furnished a life of his father to Loring's "The Hundred Boston Orators." Mr. Austin married, 2 October, 1806, Catharine, daughter of Elbridge Gerry (H.C. 1762), who died 9 June, 1850, in Boston. Their children were: Ivers James, born in Boston, 14 February, 1808, a graduate of West Point in 1828; Elbridge Gerry, born in Boston, 10 October, 1810, was graduated at Harvard in 1829, and died at Nahant, 23 July, 1854; Maria Cornelia Ritchie, born in Boston, 8 March, 1821, and died 6 December, 1864, being then the wife of G. H. Lyman, M.D.

1804. — Dr. JEREMY STIMSON died in Dedham, Mass., 12 August, 1869, aged 86 years and 2 months. He was the son of Jeremy Stimson and Anna (Jones) Stimson, and was born in Hopkinton, Mass., 17 October, 1783. His father was a physician, and his mother was daughter of John Jones, of Hopkinton, Mass. He entered Brown University, where he remained about two years, when he left, and entered the junior class in Harvard University, where he graduated in 1804. After his graduation he went to Uxbridge, Mass., and studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Willard. After finishing his studies, he established himself in Dedham, Mass. He acquired an extensive practice, was highly esteemed as a skilful physician, and particularly distinguished for sound judgment, and was universally respected and beloved.

He married, 8 September, 1808, Hopestill Godfrey, of Milford, Mass., who was born 13 February, 1790, and had chil-

dren : Emily Stimson, born 25 July, 1809, who married John Gardner, of Boston, Mass., 3 September, 1835 ; Caroline Stimson, born 29 September, 1811, who married Edward Wight, 26 September, 1832 ; Abigail Stimson, born 7 February, 1814, who married Marshall Sears Perry, M.D., 2 April, 1833 ; Benjamin Godfrey Stimson, born 19 March, 1816, who married Lavinia Jane Turner, — she died before him, — and Benjamin afterwards married Cordelia Ives ; Edward Stimson (H.C. 1843), born 29 October, 1823, married Sarah Tufts Richardson 13 July, 1848, who died, and he married a second wife, Charlotte Leland ; Charlotte Ann Stimson, born 11 July, 1830, married, 4 October, 1848, Gustave Hedman Rissell.

Dr. Jeremy Stimson's wife died 21 September, 1856 ; and 6 October, 1857, he married Mary Parker, who was born 25 July, 1787.

He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the honorary degree of doctor of medicine was conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1852. He was for many years president of the Dedham Bank, Mass. His habits were domestic, and he was very fond of literary pursuits.

Two obituary notices appeared, one in the "Christian Register," and another in the "Boston Journal."

1806. — WILLIAM GORDON, son of William and Frances (Atherton) Gordon, was born at Amherst, N.H., 28 February, 1788. He was fitted for college at Exeter, and entered Harvard College in 1802. After graduation, he studied law with his uncle, Charles H. Atherton, and in due time was admitted to practice. He was in the practice of his profession at Peterborough, N.H., in 1809 and 1810. He then removed to Keene, where he lived from 1811 to 1816. Upon the marriage of his mother to Benjamin West, an eminent lawyer of Charlestown, N.H., which took place in 1816, Mr. Gordon removed to that place, and became an inmate of his stepfather's family. In 1836 the mental malady first appeared, which made it necessary to remove him to the McLean Asylum in Charlestown, Mass. After a few months, he improved sufficiently to return home, but in 1839 went back to the same asylum. He after-

wards lived a few years, in great seclusion, in the village of Stoddard; and from there, in 1842, was taken to the asylum in Brattleborough, Vt. After passing the summer there, he went home, apparently cured; but returned in 1848, and again in 1859, remaining there till his death, which took place 12th January, 1871. His derangement was of a mild type; and during the last years of his life he mingled freely with the agreeable society which, in the summer, resorted to Brattleborough as a watering-place. He was a general favorite, from the kindliness of his temper and the graceful courtesy of his manners. He was a lover of nature, and interested in agriculture and horticulture. His favorite occupation in summer was the care of the garden attached to the asylum at Brattleborough; and in the winter a taste for reading prevented his hours of solitude from hanging heavily on his hands.

1806. — JOSEPH GREEN COGSWELL, son of Francis and Anstiss (Manning) Cogswell, was born in Ipswich, Mass., 27 September, 1786. He was prepared for college partly at Ipswich, partly at an academy in Atkinson, N.H., and partly at Exeter, N.H. He entered Harvard College in 1802. At the end of his college course he made a voyage to India, as supercargo, and on his return began his law studies at Dedham. In 1809 he made a business voyage to the Mediterranean. He resumed his law studies in Boston on his return, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He began in that year the practice of his profession in Belfast, Me., but in 1813 was appointed Latin tutor in Harvard College, and held that appointment for two years. The period from 1815 to 1821 was passed in travel and study in Europe. From 1821 to 1823 he was professor of mineralogy in Harvard College, and librarian. From 1823 to 1834 he was one of the principals of a boarding school for boys, established by himself and Mr. Bancroft at Round Hill, Northampton, Mass. From 1834 to 1836 he had charge of a seminary of education in Raleigh, N.C. From 1836 to 1838 he was travelling or residing in Europe. From 1838 to 1862 he lived in New York, residing in the family of Mr. J. J. Astor from 1841 to 1848. He was appointed librarian of the Astor

Library in 1854, and held the appointment till 1862. But, for many years before he received the appointment, his time and thoughts were mainly given to the interests of this institution. From the beginning, Mr. Astor consulted him upon every step taken in the accomplishment of his design to found a public library in New York. In the service of the library he made five trips to Europe. Most of the books of the library were bought by him, a duty for which he was peculiarly well fitted, alike from his great bibliographical knowledge and his excellent business faculty. In 1863 he removed to Cambridge, where he continued to reside till his death, which took place 26 November, 1871.

Mr. Cogswell was a man of great energy, of remarkable activity, both mental and physical, and various accomplishments. His range of knowledge was wide, but his favorite pursuits were botany, mineralogy, and bibliography. He was a man of great purity of life and conversation, of amiable character, greatly beloved by his friends; and all his pupils were his friends.

He married, 17 April, 1812, Mary, daughter of Gov. John T. Gilman, of New Hampshire, who died at Exeter, N.H., 16 July, 1813. There was no child of the marriage. A more full sketch of Mr. Cogswell's moral and intellectual character may be found in the Boston "Daily Advertiser," 28 November, 1871.

1806. — Rev. EPHRAIM ABBOT was born 28 September, 1779, at Newcastle, Me., the oldest of nine children of Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Abbot. His father, by trade a joiner and farmer, took a part in the revolutionary war, and fought at Bunker Hill.

Soon after his birth, his parents changed their residence to a place now called Alney, in Maine, where he attended, in his fifth year, a winter school, taught by a Mr. Collier, an Englishman. In 1784 the family moved to Concord, N.H., and there he spent the remainder of his boyhood and early youth. Deeply interested in religious subjects, he desired to obtain a liberal education, with a view to preparing himself for the ministry. In the summers of 1798 and 1799 he employed his

leisure hours in study, under the direction of Rev. Asa McFarland, teaching school in the intervening winter. He entered Phillips Exeter Academy in 1800, and Harvard College in 1802. Soon after the commencement of the first term, his class had a meeting, of which he was chosen presiding officer. He took the opportunity to address his classmates in relation to the conduct of their college life, urging upon them the importance of sobriety and a faithful discharge of duty. They were well pleased with his remarks, and from that time began to speak of him as "Father" Abbot. He probably had the sympathy of most of his auditors, for the class appears to have been unusually free from disorderly elements. Parts were assigned to him in various public exhibitions, the most important of them, perhaps, being the calculation and projection of the total eclipse of the sun on 16 June, 1806. Near the beginning of his last term at Cambridge, he took charge of a private subscription academy in Charlestown, Mass., and continued at its head until March, 1808. He then went to Andover, and studied, under the direction of Rev. Jonathan French, till the following September, when he entered the Theological Seminary. He remained there two years, and was graduated with the first regular class in 1810.

Although endowed by nature with great vital force, and possessed in his younger days of unusual bodily strength and activity, he was subject to frequent attacks of illness. After he left Andover, ill health prevented his active employment for several months; but in June, 1811, he accepted (from the Society for Propagating the Gospel among Indians and others) a mission in the eastern part of Maine. Owing to the approaching war with England, he closed his labors there the following spring, and returned to Boston in May.

After preaching three months in Coventry, Ct., he was a missionary in Rhode Island and New Hampshire. 29 October, 1813, he was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in Greenland, N.H. He married, 5 January, 1814, Mary Holyoke Pearson, daughter of Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, LL.D., and of Priscilla (Holyoke) Pearson. Her mother was a daugh-

ter of Rev. Edward Holyoke, President of Harvard College, great-grand-daughter of Rev. John Rogers, President of Harvard College, and a lineal descendant of John Rogers the martyr.

Mr. Abbot's pastorate in Greenland lasted fifteen years, during which time he contributed much to the religious and intellectual improvement of the society and town. He interested himself actively in behalf of the public schools, and on 1 December, 1825, added to his ministerial cares the charge, as Preceptor and Trustee, of the Brackett Academy, then newly established. His relations, both with the parish and with the academy, were uniformly harmonious and cordial; but in 1828 the failing health of his wife, together with his own infirmities, rendered a change of residence expedient. He therefore, early in the autumn of that year, dissolved his connection with the academy and the church, and removed to Westford, Mass., where his wife died 15 July, 1829.

In November, 1828, he became principal in the Westford Academy, and continued in that position nearly nine years.

He married a second time 21 January, 1830. His wife was Abigail Whiting Bancroft, a daughter of Amos Bancroft, M.D., (H.C. 1791), and Abigail (Whiting) Bancroft, of Groton, Mass.

His children by this marriage were Abba Maria, born 14 November, 1830, died 30 October, 1831; Lucy M. B., born 10 April, 1832; Amos B., born 11 November, 1833, died 25 January, 1835; Ephraim E. P., born 9 August, 1835, died 20 April, 1841; George E. H. (H.C. 1860), born 15 February, 1838; Sarah B., born 13 July, 1841.

Commencing in May, 1831, he usually supplied the desk of the First Congregational Church in Westford (Unitarian), either personally or by exchange, until 1835; and again, from about 1840 to June, 1845. During the latter part of his life he had no pastoral charge; but for many years, and until the infirmities of age incapacitated him for labor of this kind, he performed, as occasion demanded, in Westford and the neighboring towns, the various offices pertaining to his ministerial profession.

In the fall of 1848, having recently lost the greater part of his property, he sold most of his real estate in Westford and removed to Harvard, Mass., where he remained until April, 1850. He then returned to Westford, and cultivated a small farm during the remainder of his days. Agriculture was one of his favorite pursuits, and he found its practice more conducive than any sedentary employment to his health, which was never robust. He died of pneumonia, 21 July, 1870, in the ninety-first year of his age.

Mr. Abbot's religious views were substantially those of the Unitarians of his day. He delighted in the study of the Bible, and was accustomed even in extreme old age, and within a short time of his death, to read it critically in the original languages.

For several successive terms he held a commission as justice of the peace. While in active life he commonly served on the school committee; and in 1839 represented the town of Westford in the state legislature. He was an ardent and active friend of the temperance cause.

His principal literary undertaking was the preparation, in company with Rev. Abiel Abbot, D.D., of "A Genealogical Register of the Abbot Family," published in Boston in 1847. He was a corresponding member of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, and of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society, a member of the African Colonization Society, and a life-member of the American Bible Society.

Those who knew Mr. Abbot will recall many traits of his character which cannot be delineated in this brief record. They will, for example, remember his genial humor and fund of anecdote, his meekness and abounding charity, his religious earnestness and unworldly wisdom, his generous self-sacrifice, and his never-faltering resolution to "stand in his lot."

Nor will they have forgotten those qualities of manner and address which marked him a Christian gentleman of the old school.

1807. — SAMUEL MERRILL, died 24 December, 1869, at Andover, Mass., aged 83 years, and was unmarried.

Mr. Merrill was born in Plaistow, N.H., where his father, a man of marked ability and learning, and of singular simplicity, purity, strength, and firmness of character, was long the settled minister. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy in Exeter, N.H., 1801, under the instruction of Joseph S. Buckminster, and with his brother, the late Judge James Merrill of Boston, was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1807. He soon after began the study of law in the office of the Hon. John Varnum, of Haverhill, and in 1811 was admitted a member of the bar of Essex County, and opened an office with the late Samuel Farrar, Esq., at Andover, where he continued in his profession for nearly sixty years. He represented his town and county in both branches of the legislature, and acted as a local magistrate until he declined further service. He was often called to fill places of honor, trust, and confidence, and was president of the Merrimac Fire Insurance Company almost from its organization, in 1828, to the day of his death. He was a well-instructed lawyer, of sound judgment, a learned scholar, a just magistrate, a modest gentleman, a firm friend, an honored citizen, and a devout Christian. Such is a faint outline of the life and character of Mr. Merrill, and yet it fails to convey any just idea of the man as he was known by his friends. There was an individuality about him, genial, delicate, and cultivated, which pervaded his thoughts and actions, giving a peculiar charm to all association with him.

Early imbued with a love for classical studies, under the influence of the accomplished Buckminster, Mr. Merrill became a profound and accurate classical scholar, but even his critical knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues was surpassed by his fine appreciation of the best classical writers. Nothing could be more agreeable and instructive than to hear him point out the peculiar, delicate, and poetical beauty, expressed or implied, in a single word of Homer or of Virgil. Perhaps his reading would not be called extensive in a college professor, but it was accurate, thorough, and oft repeated. Homer, Virgil, Horace, and the Greek tragic poets, Herodotus, Thucydides, Livy, Cicero, and Tacitus, formed the circle in which he ran

with ever-increasing pleasure. Among prose writers, the ornate copiousness of Cícero never failed to excite his admiration. But perhaps the inflexible virtue and sententious brevity of Tacitus came nearest to his own manner of thinking and speaking, and to him he devoted the greatest attention, especially during his latter years. He was equally select in his reading. All the old and best English authors he knew, as few men know them. He was not only familiar with their words and ideas, but he had imbibed the very color and flavor, as it were, of their minds. With language as felicitous as the words of his great favorites, he could point out their characteristics, their excellency, beauty, and power. In all this there was so little of pretence, that there was hardly the appearance of learning. Edmund Burke filled him with wonder and veneration. Probably few men of his day so well understood all the writings of Mr. Burke. With history he was especially familiar; he could explain and illustrate at a moment's notice politics, military or diplomatic events in the careers of Napoleon and Wellington.

Mr. Merrill had nice observation of men and things, with clear perceptions. His wit flowed in a gentle current, but nothing could be more apt than his quaint method and curious delineations of character or incident; while without the use of sarcasm he could denounce oppression, vice, and irreligion, in language of terrible energy, exposing disguises in all their deformity or folly, by a terse sentence. His qualities of mind were affirmative and positive, with infinite charity for others' feelings. A manly sentiment, a sensibility to principle, together with a chastity of honor, peculiarly distinguished him. He loved the contemplative arts, and was skilful in sports and games, engaging in them with a genial zest. A contemporary said of him, that "if Charles Lamb and Samuel Merrill had familiarly known each other, it would be hard to say which would have imparted the greater delight."

1808. — MOSES DRAPER, son of Philip (H.C. 1780) and Mehitable (Kingsbury) Draper, was born at Dedham, Mass., 5 January, 1791. He entered college in 1804. After graduation, he taught school for about a year in Marblehead, and then

entered upon the study of the law in Boston, and began the practice of his profession in 1813. Here he continued during his whole life, always residing in Dorchester. In 1841 he married the widow of his brother, Jeremiah Draper (H.C. 1808), whose maiden name was Sabrina Waill. He died of apoplexy 5 November, 1870.

1808. — CHARLES COTTON, M.D., was born at Plymouth, Mass., 7 October, 1788, and was the son of Rositer Cotton, M.D., and of Priscilla (Jackson) Cotton. He graduated with his class in 1808; studied medicine with James Thatcher, M.D., of his native town; entered the United-States Navy as surgeon, in 1812, and served in that capacity till his resignation in 1823. He was on board the United-States ship "Hornet" during her engagement with the British man-of-war "Peacock," and is said to have been threatened with arrest by Commodore Bainbridge, his commander, for excessive self-exposure during the contest. He was on board the "Constitution," when she conveyed our minister, Mr. Jay, to France. He was afterwards stationed at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, and had charge, still later, of the Naval Hospital in Newport, R.I. This was in 1817; and he married during that year Mary, eldest daughter of Captain Stephen J. Norman, of Newport. After his resignation (in 1823), he remained in Newport, occupied as a physician, surgeon, and druggist, until his death, which took place 3 February, 1870. He had been subject, for many years, to palpitation of the heart, and finally died of this disease.

Dr. Cotton had in all fourteen children, six of whom, with his wife, survive him. His only surviving son, William H. Cotton, is his successor in business. Another son, not now living (Stephen Rositer Cotton), was for a time one of the judges of the Wisconsin Circuit Court. Dr. Cotton was a member of the Masonic order, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and of the Pilgrim Society of Massachusetts. He delivered the oration at Plymouth, when a portion of the "rock" was removed from its original position to the grounds of the society. An obituary notice of him appeared in "Newport (R.I.) Mercury" of 5 February, 1870.

1809. — Rev. JOSEPH FIELD, D.D., was born in Boston 8 December, 1788. He was son of Joseph Field—merchant on Long Wharf, who was a member of the society worshipping in Church Green, in which he held the office of deacon forty years or more—and of Elizabeth Wales Field, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Wales Bigelow. He studied under Dr. Gardner, entered Harvard College in 1805, from which he graduated in 1809. His theological studies were under Dr. Kirkland. He served as chaplain in the army in 1812, in the Third Regiment Infantry. In 1815 he received and accepted an invitation to settle as pastor over the first Congregational Society in Weston, which relation he held to the close of his life. But in 1865, at the close of fifty years of his ministry, he resigned its active duties. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1840. He was at one time a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. He was a member of the American Bible Society, and a member of the American Unitarian Association.

In 1816 he was married to Charlotte M. Leatham, an English lady, daughter of John Leatham, Esq., of London. They became the parents of six children, only two of whom are living at this date,—a son and a daughter. Dr. Field died at Weston 5 November, 1869.

Dr. Field was honored and beloved by his people and by a wide circle of friends for his genial spirit and amiable social qualities, in which there was a large infusion of sprightliness and humor. He wrote with ease: his sermons were terse, clear, and compact; and in the day of his highest intellectual vigor he was regarded in his own vicinity as among the favorite preachers of his denomination. He speculated very little, the bent of his mind being mainly practical. He published little. At the semi-centennial of his ministry, when he resigned its active duties, he preached a sermon, giving a brief review of his ministry, which was printed.

1809. — NATHANIEL WHITMAN, son of John Whitman, remarkable for having reached the advanced age of one hundred and six years, was born in East Bridgewater 25 December, 1785. He was led to enter college by reason of an accident, at

the age of seventeen, which unfitted him from laboring on a farm. He is presumed to have been a good scholar in college, from the fact that after graduation he was appointed tutor in Bowdoin College. He studied divinity, and in 1814 was settled as colleague with the Rev. Henry Cummins, D.D., of Billerica, Mass. After about twenty years' ministry there he resigned the pastoral charge, and was settled first at Wilton, N.H., afterwards at Calais, Maine, and finally, in 1845, at East Bridgewater, his native place, where he continued about eight years. He then resigned his office, and withdrew to the pleasant village of Deerfield, Mass., where he passed the evening of his days in tranquil repose, preaching occasionally as his health and strength permitted. He died 1 October, 1869, having nearly completed his eighty-fourth year. He was respected for his Christian virtues, and beloved for his genial and social qualities. His sermons were plain and practical, and he was faithful in the discharge of his pastoral duties. He was twice married. The maiden name of his first wife was Holman; of his second, Pollard: both were of Bolton, Mass. He had several children, of whom the oldest is Judge Whitman, of Cincinnati.

1811. — NATHANIEL LANGDON FROTHINGHAM, son of Ebenezer Frothingham and Joanna Langdon, was born in Boston, 23 July, 1793, in Marshall's Lane, at the north part of the city. The "Boston Stone" was, and still is, at the corner of the large square wooden house occupied by the family, which was numerous both in sons and daughters. He was a boy of quiet, studious habits, and had his early education at the Boston schools of the period. He entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen years, and ranked with the first three of his class.

There was a strong mutual attachment, which was life-long, between him and Dr. Joseph McKean, the professor of rhetoric; and in 1812, when but nineteen years of age, he received the appointment of preceptor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard.

While performing the duties of this office, he was preparing himself for the ministry; and in 1815 accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Church in Boston. Here he attached to himself a united parish, to which he ministered for thirty-five

years; resigning his post in 1850, in consequence of failing strength.

His congregation included a large number of scholars and writers, among whom were Charles Francis Adams, George Bancroft, Joseph T. Buckingham, Edward Everett, William H. Prescott, and Charles Sprague. He married, in 1818, Ann Gorham Brooks, daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, of Boston. He had seven children, six of whom, four sons and two daughters, are now living.

Dr. Frothingham bore his part in the transactions of his time. He was for many years a member of the board of overseers of Harvard College, and received from his Alma Mater, in 1836, the degree of D.D.; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and other associations of a literary or religious character. Besides the frequent publication of discourses at the request of his parishioners, and many minor productions at different times, he printed in 1852 a volume entitled "Sermons in the order of a Twelvemonth," which are good examples of his best professional efforts; always finished with painstaking, and breathing a lofty strain of Christian thought and feeling.

He was by natural inclination a student, very fond of his library. As a scholar, he had in his profession no superior, — scarcely a rival. A learned theologian, familiar with the Latin and Greek classics, well versed in the modern languages and their literatures, in richness and extent of intellectual culture he stood pre-eminent among his brethren. In their assemblings and discussions his word was waited for, as sure to be the most significant and luminous utterance of the hour.*

He frequently put his thoughts into verse; his contributions to hymns for public worship being numerous, and among the best. He also made a valuable addition to lyric literature, by translating from the German the finest old hymns. These are admirably done, following closely the rhythm of the originals.

* From the Memoir, by F. H. Hedge.

He also published, at different times, two volumes, which he modestly called "Metrical Pieces."

He visited Europe three times; once in 1826, again in 1849, and finally with his wife and daughters in 1859.

In the last years of his life he sustained one of the greatest afflictions, — the loss of sight. In this great grief, during five years, his Christian fortitude and manliness never forsook him. While he retained his powers, he bore up and worked on to the very end, proving by his example the force of the great truths he had passed the best years of his life in teaching.

He died in Boston, 4 April, 1870, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. At the funeral services in the First Church, his eulogy was spoken by Rev. Dr. Frederic H. Hedge; and the same friendly hand prepared a memoir for the Massachusetts Historical Society. To these performances a reference may be had for a delineation of Dr. Frothingham's intellectual and moral qualities.

1811. — SOLOMON DAVIS TOWNSEND was born in Boston, 1 March, 1793. His father, David Townsend (H.C. 1770), physician and surgeon, served in the army of the Revolution; and subsequently, for about thirty years, was surgeon of the naval hospital at Charlestown. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Davis.

He entered Harvard College from the Boston Latin School, at the age of fourteen. In college he was a quiet, industrious, sober young man. He studied his profession first in the medical school in Philadelphia, and afterwards in Boston, where he received his degree.

He entered the navy as surgeon; went with the fleet under Commodore Bainbridge to the Mediterranean, to chastise the Algerines. He remained in the navy three years, then became a medical practitioner in Boston; also assisting his father at the naval hospital in Charlestown. He was for twenty-five years surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and eight or ten years president of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; also consulting surgeon of

the Boston City Hospital, and member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

He married, 5 October, 1819, Catherine Wendell Davis, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Outram) Davis.

He died at 18 Somerset Street, Boston, where he had lived for thirty-nine years, 19 September, 1869, of heart disease, after a short illness. He was an unselfish, honest man, very retiring and diffident, shrinking from all public life and honors.

"All who knew him intimately," says an obituary notice, "can testify to the great kindness of his heart, the strict integrity of his character, and the Christian spirit that pervaded his whole life.

"In all the relations of life, as a devoted husband, fond parent, benevolent citizen, and the 'good physician' who cheerfully gave his services to the poor, and as a consistent Christian man, Dr. Townsend stands unrivalled. His calm, dignified bearing was one manifestation of that beautiful Christian faith which sustained him in the closing hours of his life, and found expression in his dying words, 'I put my trust in the Lord Jesus Christ.'"

1813. — HENRY WARREN was the fourteenth child of Dr. John Warren, first professor of anatomy and surgery in Harvard College, and of Abigail Warren, daughter of Hon. John Collins, of Newport, governor of Rhode Island. He was born in Boston, 13 May, 1795. He was fitted for college partly at the Latin school and partly at a private school kept by the Rev. Dr. Gardiner. He entered college in 1809. He had a high rank in his class, and was chosen into the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After leaving college, he began the study of law in the office of William Sullivan, and was admitted to the bar in due course, in 1816, and opened an office in Boston. In 1818 he became a member of a literary and social club, in which, among others, were W. H. Prescott, J. G. Palfrey, Jared Sparks, Theophilus Parsons, and William Spooner. They had stated meetings once a fortnight at each other's houses, and each read in turn an original essay or story; after which, a discussion and general conversation followed. At an early period it

was determined to select some of their compositions for the press. Mr. Prescott was chosen editor; and the first number of "The Club Room," which was to appear in monthly parts, appeared 5 February, 1820. The introductory article, written with a good deal of humor by Mr. Warren, was considered among the best. Only four numbers appeared, and it expired on 19 July following. About this time Mr. Warren, at the request of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, delivered an address on temperance, before a large audience in Dr. Porter's church in Roxbury. Mainly from diffidence and a sensitive temperament, Mr. Warren had very little professional employment; and in 1821 he removed to Palmyra, Penobscot County, Maine, then in the midst of a primeval forest, and took charge of what remained of his father's three townships of wild land, — Palmyra, Newport, and Corinna. Here he passed many years of seclusion and hardship, devoting himself assiduously to the interests of the settlers, and finding much and useful employment as a lawyer and magistrate. In 1828 he prepared a biographical notice of his father, which appeared in the appendix to Thacher's Medical Biography; and about the same time a memoir of Gen. Joseph Warren, for the American edition of Rees's Cyclopædia. In 1833 he removed from Palmyra to Bangor, to be nearer the centre of the speculation in timberlands, then at its height. Here he was chosen president of a bank. His first adventures in timber-land were successful. This led him farther on, and the close was financial ruin and bankruptcy. Mr. Warren, being a zealous whig in a democratic state, failed of political honors, except in a single year, when a temporary triumph of his party sent him to the state senate for a single term. Having obtained some property by a legacy in 1843, he removed the next year to Boston, and opened an office in Court Street, though making frequent visits to Bangor and Palmyra. In 1852 he removed to New York, and took an office in Pine Street. But he continued to pass much of the summer in Maine, where he had old claims to look after. He became possessed of a house and land in Newport, in that state, and gave much attention to improving the place. By this time

he had become engaged in various speculations. He was interested in a coal mine, in large land claims in Ohio and Western Virginia, and was an owner of lots in Brooklyn and Harlem, N.Y. These interests, and the litigation to which they led, gave him full employment for many years. In June, 1869, he came to Boston, to attend the Musical Jubilee. He had previously had an attack of illness, but was able to enjoy his visit; but upon his return to New York he was seized with severe catarrhal symptoms, which soon affected the lungs, and after a week's illness proved fatal on 6 July. He was never married.

1813. — WINSLOW WARREN was born in Plymouth, 14 January, 1795. He was the son of Henry and Mary (Winslow) Warren, and was descended, on both sides, from passengers in the "Mayflower."

He married, January, 1835, Margaret, daughter of Zaccheus Bartlett (H.C. 1789) and Hannah (Jackson) Bartlett. His widow survives him, as do their three children, Mary Ann, Winslow (H.C. 1858), and Caroline B.

He was prepared for college at Sandwich Academy under the instruction of Elisha Clapp (H.C. 1797), a noted teacher in his day, and entered as freshman in 1813. He maintained a respectable rank in his class, and was graduated with honors. He studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, and after a short residence in New York returned to Plymouth, where he remained in the practice of his profession until his death, 10 June, 1870.

Of his ancestors, there were graduates of Harvard College, James Warren, 1745; Isaac Winslow, 1727; and Pelham Winslow, 1753. Two of his father's brothers were also graduates, — James, 1776, and George, 1782.

Dr. Warren was a man of large culture, of refined character and manners, and of eminence in his profession. He never filled or sought any public station. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and at the time of his death vice-president of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

1813. — JOHN WEST was born in the town of Boston, 13 November, 1794. He was the second child and the oldest son of John and Abigail (Crocker) West.

Of his early life but little information has been obtained. It is known, however, that he was sent to the Boston Latin School, — then under the charge of Master Hunt, — when he was eight years old, and kept there until 1807, when "his teachers thought him fitted for college." His parents, however, sent him to a private school for two years longer; and in the year 1809 he was admitted to the freshman class in Harvard College, and in due course received his baccalaureate degree, 1813.

The writer of this sketch has not learned any thing of "the habits and incidents of his college life," or of any "prizes, honors, or class appointments." The following extract from a letter to a clerical friend is his own account of his *post*-graduation life, and "the change of his religious views: " —

"At the close of my college life, the time arrived to decide on my future course of life; and my father called upon me to make choice of one of the three professions, promising to give me the best advantages of education in either, and to add a suitable and ample library; and, in case of my choosing the ministry, to add the gift of a parsonage." . . . "Unitarianism was the form of Christianity under which the families of both my parents were educated, — my father's under the elder Emerson, in Boston, and my mother's in the old parish in Taunton, which had gradually lapsed into this heresy, since the good old days when her grandfather was the Orthodox minister of that congregation, the Rev. Josiah Crocker. And thus, 'after the most strait sect of that religion,' I was trained a Unitarian." . . . "After due deliberation, — having first thought of the ministry, — I gave my next choice to the law. Arrangements were immediately made with the Hon. Francis Baylies, in Taunton. After completing my term, and being admitted to the bar, Mr. Baylies, having been elected member of Congress for the district, proposed to me a partnership on favorable terms. But just as this promising career was about commencing

ing, a new turn was given to my life. God had other designs for me."

On 2 May, 1816, he was married to Mary Ingraham, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (D'Wolf) Ingraham, of Bristol, R.I.; and this led eventually to his removal from Taunton to Bristol, where, for a short time, he continued the study and practice of the law. In the year 1817, he was appointed cashier of the Freeman's Bank in that town, "which office," says a local paper, "he held for several years, resigning to enter the work of the ministry." In the letter already quoted, he writes, "It was in Bristol that I was first brought under the sound of truly scriptural preaching. It was there that the Episcopal Church, under the saintly Griswold, brought religion to my view, arrayed in all her purity and beauty; . . . and I there gave my heart to Him, who gave Himself for me. . . . Then old things passed away, and all things became new."

Following up his convictions, he applied for admission as a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal Church; and, after pursuing the regular and canonical course of theological studies, he was admitted to the Order of Deacons, in St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R.I., on 11 May, 1823, by the Right Reverend Alexander V. Griswold, D.D., then Bishop of the Eastern Diocese. Having exercised the office of a deacon for more than a year satisfactorily to his diocesan, and having received a call to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Yonkers, N.Y., he was ordained to the priesthood, 1825, probably by Bishop Hobart, of that diocese. In 1827 he was called to the old parish of St. Thomas's Church, Taunton, Mass., which for many years had been without a rector, church edifice, or congregation. Mr. West accepted the call, and in the course of a few years succeeded in building a handsome church, and gathering together a large congregation. In the year 1832 he went to Zion Church, Newport, R.I., and remained there ten years, and then took charge of St. John's Church, Bangor, Me. In 1846 he removed his family to Bristol, R.I., and "then began his missionary work, travelling over distant parts of the country, from Maine to Kentucky and Minnesota, establishing new parishes

wherever the bishops of the several dioceses thought best to send him ;” and there is ample testimony to the success which attended the earnest devotion and indefatigable fidelity with which he began, continued, and ended his labors in this most arduous and self-denying work. “In this great work of the church of Christ,” says one, “Mr. West exhibited a degree of devotion and perseverance which has rarely been surpassed by our most faithful missionaries.” And another says, “For many years he was singularly successful in winning souls to Jesus, and in gathering together bands of worshippers in far-off rough communities, where there seemed little material for missionary effort.”

In a letter to the writer of this memoir, the Right Reverend the Bishop of the diocese of Massachusetts, one of the earliest and most intimate of his friends, writes as follows : “Mr. West was pre-eminently distinguished by zeal for the extension of the gospel, and activity in the support of institutions for this great object. In the work of founding new parishes, he was remarkably successful ; being possessed of more than ordinary executive ability, and having the power of infusing into others the same interest by which he himself was animated.” His last public ministrations were at Edgartown, Mass., “whence,” says a Bristol paper, “his health failing a few years since, he came here, and lived in retirement.”

He afterwards removed to Providence, where two married daughters resided ; and there, after a lingering and painful illness, “which he bore with rare fortitude and resignation, he fell asleep in Jesus,” on Monday, 5 June, 1871, “in the communion of the Catholic Church, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, and in perfect charity with the world.”

The following is an extract from the annual address of the Right Reverend Bishop Eastburn, to the convention of the diocese of Massachusetts, 1871 : —

“I have to record also the departure from this life, soon after our last convention, of the Rev. John West, a clergyman well known not only in this diocese, but in our church at large. Mr.

West, as everybody who knew him will say, was a man of strong abilities, and a clear preacher of the great truths of the Gospel. I look back with tender recollection to the intercourse I enjoyed with him in years long passed away, first of all when he had the charge of a parish in the neighborhood of New York, and afterwards during my summer visits to Newport, R.I., where he was once the rector of Zion Church. His last services were in this diocese, but for a few years before his death he ceased from exercising the duties of the ministry. This is fully explained by the fact, as I learned from his nearest relatives after his departure, that he had for a long time been suffering from a diseased condition of the brain. Let us bear in grateful remembrance Mr. West's former and active labors towards the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom; and let us hope and trust that he has now exchanged the sorrows of this suffering world for the eternal 'joy of his Lord.'"

Mr. West had nine children, whose names are as follows: James Howe, Abigail, William, Eliza Wells, Mary, Charlotte, Mary, Harriet Van Cortland, Mary Louisa.

1813. — WILLIAM WILLIS died in Portland, Me., 17 February, 1870, aged 75 years. He was the second child of Benjamin and Mary (McKinstry) Willis, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., 31 August, 1794. His paternal ancestors were among the early English settlers of Massachusetts. His maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish. John McKinstry (Edinburgh University, 1712), his great-grandfather, a clergyman, the first of the name who came to this country, arrived 4 August, 1718, and settled near Worcester, Mass. His grandfather, son of this Rev. John, became a physician in Taunton, Mass., and was appointed surgeon-general of hospitals in Boston by Gen. Gage. Dr. McKinstry died 21 March, 1776, aged 43 years, on board the "Dutton" hospital ship in Boston harbor, whither he had gone with his household on the evacuation of the town by the British.

Mr. Willis's family moved to Portland, Me., in 1803. He was fitted for college at Exeter Academy 1808, entered Harvard as a sophomore 1810, and was graduated with the class of 1813,

having at Commencement a conference on "Justice, Temperance, Prudence, and Fortitude."

On the close of the war with England, his family removed to Boston; and he was placed in the office of Judge Peter O. Thacher. In the autumn of the same year (1815), he went to Europe with the opportunity for travel, and of considering the prospects of a commercial life under the auspices of his father's friend, the noted United-States consul Jarvis at Lisbon. Returning home in time to be admitted at Suffolk bar in 1817, he at once opened an office in Boston. January, 1818, he visited the West Indies, remaining there until spring. In both of these trips, by his letters, he showed that fondness for observation, suggestive aptness, with the capacity of a ready writer, — qualities which afterwards helped to distinguish him. When the Hon. Prentiss Mellen, of Portland, was chosen United-States senator from Maine, he sent for Mr. Willis, — who had been his law student, — and took him into partnership; but the same year (1819), Mr. Mellen having been made chief justice of the Supreme Court of the new state of Maine, this relation terminated; and he continued in business as a lawyer alone, until he was joined by Hon. William Pitt Fessenden in 1835, a partnership which lasted nineteen years. In 1854, Henry Willis (B.C.) was associated as partner: after the death of this son, his father again conducted the office singly to the end. The eminent forensic abilities of Mr. Fessenden early established a division of duty in the course of their law business, the one attending to court practice, the other to conveyancing and the preparation of cases. But Mr. Willis's taste for literature, his love for antiquarian research, withal his facility of expression, early lured him from full devotion to the narrower path of law; so that for three of these first years at Portland he engaged himself regularly to write leading articles for the Gazette of that place, — an early instance of separation of the duties of publisher and editor. At the close of this engagement, the Maine Historical Society was incorporated (1822), an object to which he became a pillar of usefulness, and which never ceased to feel his best efforts. 1 September, 1823, he married Julia, daughter of Ezekiel

Whitman (B.U. 1794), chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and subsequently chief justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, also one of the first representatives of the state in Congress. Both parents survived their eight children: the widow died 21 April, 1872, leaving three grandchildren.

For fourteen years Mr. Willis was recording secretary of the Maine Historical Society, for more than ten years its president, and from the beginning practically, if not formally, chairman of its publishing committee. The first volume of Collections was issued 1831: this contained a portion of the History of Portland, written by him. Next year a second volume of this history was published independently; and thirty-three years afterwards he issued a new and much enlarged edition, pp. 428, "which will be his monument more enduring than brass." The second and third volumes of the Historical Collection came out in 1847 and 1853 respectively: these were edited by Mr. Willis, and contain, with other articles of his, a biography of William Ladd, the noted peace advocate. In 1855, at meeting of the society in August, he gave a public address, discovering a rare range of information upon the history of Maine, which did much to awaken an interest towards the society's transactions. The year following he was chosen president: his inaugural address, in March, 1847, was dedicated to the memory of his predecessors in that office. In 1858, he gave a remarkable address upon Scotch-Irish immigration to Maine, with some account of Presbyterianism. His papers are to be found in every volume: among them are those upon the language of the Eastern Indians and the Hudson Bay's; the ancient Sheepscoot, Waymouth's voyages, ancient coins found in the State, obituary notices; and, finally, at the time of his death, he was editing the first volume of a new series of the Historical Collection, containing Dr. Kohl's history of the discovery of Maine, and kindred documents.

The temperament of Mr. Willis was literary. Free and felicitous with his pen, combining industry with admirable system in work, he was enabled to collect and to present in attractive forms a variety of antiquarian lore, which are now memorials to his

painstaking research and wide knowledge. His former pastor said of him, "that family trees stood in his ready memory, from which to take, as opportunity was offered, that which should instruct his fellow-men." In 1849 he edited a new edition of Parson Smith's and Dr. Deane's journals, — first and second ministers of First Parish, Portland, 1720 to 1812, — with a dissertation, copious notes, and other apparatus, pp. 483; next, the new edition of his history of Portland, above named; in 1863, the history of "The Law, the Courts and Lawyers of Maine," pp. 712; and in 1866 he added an enlarged edition of the genealogy of the McKinsty family, with an essay on Scotch-Irish immigration to America. Since 1822, when his formal editorship ceased, the number of his contributions to the daily press is astonishing, in view of the amount of permanent literary work meanwhile performed by him. These embrace, with some poetry, articles upon an infinite variety of entertaining, instructive, and live topics of the day. In the obituary department he was especially noted. Reviewing this half century of newspaper field, his efforts seem like "arrows shot in the air," performing a valued purpose at the time, but never gathered for double duty. As one turns over the files, perusing these accomplishments of a scholarly, genial, quickened mind, the reflection starts, that the writer anticipated in them a valuable department, which has since distinguished the best journalism.

The subject of this notice was for many years prominent in politics, and ever took an active part in beneficent civic concerns, rarely shrinking from that participation in local affairs which his experience and position entitled him to take. Associated uniformly in his community with bodies for scientific, educational, and benevolent objects, he was the originator of the Portland Institute and Public Library, to which he gave by will his library, manuscript, scrap-books, and autograph documents; he held in 1853 the office of a railroad president; was for many years a bank director, a state senator in 1855, mayor of Portland in 1857, and elector of President of the United States in 1860. Bowdoin College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1867. He was an honorary member and vice-presi-

dent for several years of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, and was elected an honorary member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 11 May, 1854, the same day with Baron Macaulay and Henry Hallam. In addition to these honors, he received diplomas from the Georgia Historical Society, August, 1840, Pennsylvania Historical Society, May, 1854, Wisconsin Historical Society, November, 1855, New Hampshire Historical Society, September, 1856, Florida Historical Society, August, 1857, Vermont Historical Society, October, 1857, Albany Institute, April, 1856, Buffalo Historical Society, June, 1862, American Antiquarian Society, April, 1864, Long Island Historical Society, 1868. On the Monday previous to Mr. Willis's death, he laid aside the historical papers which he was editing to complete a biographical sketch of the youngest of a venerable family triad who had just died, aged ninety-six years: the whole article displays unusual warmth, abounding in happy aspirations. It appeared next day in the newspaper, but with an announcement in these words: "My declining health and strength admonish me that I must write no more." On Tuesday, however, he resumed labor upon his historical article; but at 4 P.M., pen in hand, became unconscious, and lay in a swoon till three o'clock Wednesday morning. A couch had been brought to his library: upon it he reclined without distress up to nine o'clock Thursday morning, when he gently parted with this life.

1814. — JOSIAH LAMSON was born in Topsfield, Mass., 15 August, 1789; was fitted for college at Dummer Academy; studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Kittredge, of Andover, and began practice in Essex in 1818, where he remained to the time of his death. He married in 1824 Rebecca E. Sargent, who died in 1837, leaving two daughters and one son. In 1839 he married Betsey Dodge, by whom he had no children. He retired from practice in 1861, and devoted himself, as far as impaired sight would allow, to horticulture, of which he was very fond. He died 16 April, 1870, leaving a son and one daughter. His successor, Dr. Lovering, says of him, "He left behind him

many friends, none of whom will lament his loss more than myself."

1814. — CALEB SWAN was born in Charlestown, Mass., 23 September, 1793; received the degree of M.D. at Cambridge in 1831; and settled in Easton, in the county of Norfolk, where he continued in practice to the time of his death, which occurred 19 March, 1870. He left a son, who succeeded him in his profession, and a daughter, married to Senator Morrill, of Vermont.

1815. — APPLETON HOWE, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Howe (H.C. 1786), was born in Hopkinton, 26 November, 1792. His father was for many years a minister in that town, having been settled over the Congregational Church in 1791, and remaining there until 1830, seven years before his death. He was a man of decidedly original and uncompromising character; and many interesting anecdotes of him are still current. While exchanging with a brother minister one stormy Sunday, the congregation was quite thin, and he startled those who attended by praying "O Lord, have mercy on afternoon hearers and fair-weather Christians." Appleton Howe, his son, so conducted himself in college as to be entitled to distinction at exhibitions and at Commencement. He then entered the medical school, and before his graduation read an essay on "Blood-letting." His instructors were the noted Drs. John C. Warren and John Ware. He began practice in South Weymouth, immediately on his graduation, with all the ardor of a vigorous mind and an enthusiastic love of his profession. He married Harriet, daughter of Eliphalet Lord, of Weymouth, on 12 December, 1821. His influence was soon felt in the town, and in all matters of public interest and welfare he was deeply and actively interested. His public spirit was duly appreciated. In 1839 he was chosen major-general of the first division of Massachusetts militia, and again, under the new law, in 1841. He was elected captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery in 1840. In 1841 and 1842 he was elected by the whig party to the state senate. On the organization of the antislavery movement, he entered into it with his usual zeal; and he was also a strong and uncompromis-

ing total abstinence man. For over twenty years he was an active member of the school committee. Mrs. Howe died, without issue, 16 November, 1848, at the age of 57; and in the same year he was the unsuccessful candidate of the liberal party for representative in congress. In 1849 he resigned his commission as major-general. He married again, 12 August, 1851, Eliza, daughter of Joseph Lord, of South Weymouth, by whom he had two children: one, a son, who died in infancy; the other, a daughter, who, with her mother, is still living. He died, after a long illness, 10 October, 1870; and his funeral took place two days later.

He was faithful to his professional duties, a regular student of the Bible, a generous contributor to the support of Christian institutions, and a faithful observer of the Sabbath, although he never became a member of any church.

1816. — JOHN EMERSON, son of Thomas Emerson, a native of Ireland, was born at Thomaston, Me., 30 July, 1792. He studied with Elias Phinney (H.C. 1801), a lawyer in Thomaston, and entered college in 1812. After graduating, he taught for a while in a Lancastrian school, in Bucksport, Me., and afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Topsham, September, 1820. He began practice in Freedom, where he continued till 1826, when he removed to Montville, where, with the exception of the period from 1830 to 1835, when he had an office at Searsport, he continued till September, 1851. Some years before his death he removed to Oldtown, Me., where he died, 21 March, 1872, in his eighty-third year. He married, 5 July, 1829, Sarah Wales, daughter of William Wales, by whom he had five children, as follows: Catharine, Almatia Sarah, Elizabeth Hazeltine, Abby Jane, Helen Augusta. At the time of his death, he was the oldest member of the bar in his county.

1816. — HENRY ARTEMAS WARD was born in Weston, Mass., 9 August, 1797. He was son of the Hon. Artemas Ward and Catherine Maria Dexter. He came of a long and distinguished ancestry. His father (H.C. 1783) was a member of the executive council, twice a representative in Congress, chief justice

of the Court of Common Pleas, and overseer of the college for thirty-four years; and in 1842 he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the college. His grandfather (H.C. 1748) was the famous Major-General Artemas Ward, of revolutionary fame. Mr. Ward was the fourth of six children, four sons and two daughters. One of his brothers, Charles Trowbridge Ward, is still living, and both sisters, — one, Catherine Maria, widow of Samuel B. Barrell; and the other, Frances Fidelia, the widow of the Rev. Alvan Lamson, D.D., of Dedham. In 1800 his father removed to Charlestown. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter. After leaving college, he went into business, becoming one of a firm which was largely interested in the West India trade. He remained there but a few years, however, as he had no liking for trade, and undertook the study of medicine. He entered the office of Dr. Randall, and afterwards studied two or three years in Paris. He was admitted a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1832, sixteen years after his graduation. He was active in his profession, until about five years before his death, and was very well known in the city. His practice would have been much more extensive, but for the fact that he was not dependent upon it as a means of support. During the latter part of his life, he devoted much time to the study of modern languages, especially German and French, of which he was very fond. He was of a quiet, retiring disposition, but had a small circle of friends, whose acquaintanceship he highly prized. He died at the residence of his brother, Charles Trowbridge Ward, 228, Tremont Street, Boston, where he had lived for the last thirty years of his life, on 16 June, 1869, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, aggravated by heart disease.

1817. — RICHARD GREEN PARKER was the youngest of seven sons of the Right Rev. Samuel Parker and Anne Cutler, his wife. The father was a graduate of Harvard College, in the class of 1764, and received the diploma of S.T.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789. Having taken priest's orders from Dr. Tench, bishop of London, in the Protestant Episcopal Church, he was elected rector of Trinity Church, in Boston,

there being no authority in America competent to confer that office. Dr. Parker was elected bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Massachusetts in 1804, and died 6 December in that year. The mother of Richard was the daughter of Mr. John Cutler, a respectable merchant in Boston. Richard was born 25 December (Christmas), 1799. He was fitted for college in the public Latin School in Boston, and entered a freshman in the summer of 1813, and was graduated in the class of 1817. He then began a course of theological study, which he afterwards relinquished. Soon after he was elected principal of the Franklin Grammar School, in Boston. This was in 1830, and he remained there until 1836, when he was transferred to the Hancock Grammar School; whence he was transferred in that year to the Johnson Grammar School, — the latter school being exclusively adapted to female pupils, — where he remained until 1853, when he resigned in August of that year. He kept afterwards a private school for some years.

He was married to Miss Mary Ann Moore Davis, a daughter of Mr. Amasa Davis, and granddaughter of General Amasa Davis, of Boston. His wife died in 1848, at Dedham, Mass. Subsequently he married Mrs. Catherine Payson, a widow of Mr. Payson, a schoolmaster.

The children by the former wife were five, — two sons and three daughters, — of whom the daughters are the survivors. Richard died 26 September, 1869, and was buried in the family tomb under Trinity Church, Boston, aged 70. He wrote and published a number of elementary books, all of which were introduced in the grammar schools in Boston and in the country. The following works have gone through several editions: "Parker's Natural Philosophy," "Aids to English Composition," "Outlines of History," "Geographical Questions," and others. The "Aids to English Composition" was pirated and reprinted in England under an assumed name.

1817. — SAMUEL JOSEPH MAY, youngest son of Joseph and Dorothy (Sewall) May, was born in Boston, 12 September, 1797.

His father (born 1760, died 1841) was a merchant of Boston, and one of the members of King's Chapel, who, in 1787, ordained the Rev. James Freeman to be their minister. He was the life-long and intimate friend of Dr. Freeman, as also, afterwards, of his successor, Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood.

His mother was daughter of Deacon Samuel Sewall, of Boston, whose father, Joseph Sewall, D.D. (H.C. 1707), was long pastor of the Old South Church; his father being Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, of Massachusetts, 1718-28, whose honorable record is that, having participated in the trials and condemnations for witchcraft at Salem (1692-93), he afterwards made public confession of the wrong, asking forgiveness of God and man, on account of the part he had borne in them.

Samuel Joseph May grew up under plain and wholesome home instruction, and under the influence of Dr. Freeman's ministry, which he ever regarded as a chief good fortune of his life. His first school-teacher, of whom we are informed, was Mr. Cummings, afterwards of the bookselling firm of Cummings & Hilliard; his next, for a short time, Mr. Launcelot Lyon. At eleven years old he was put to Mr. Daniel Adams, and shortly afterwards to the school of Rev. Dr. Richmond, at Stoughton. At the age of thirteen he became a pupil of Mr. Elisha Clap, an exact and able teacher, whose school was in the basement of the First Church, Chauncy Place, and remained with him until he entered college, at the age of sixteen, in 1813. He held a very respectable rank in his class. In his first year he took a first Bowdoin prize, for an essay on "The Causes of the Varieties in National Character." No freshman had ever before, we believe, gained a Bowdoin prize. At Commencement he had part, with Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, in a colloquial discussion of "The Sabbath, Jewish and Christian."

Immediately after graduating, 1817, he commenced his studies for the Christian ministry with Rev. Henry Colman, whom he also assisted in his classical school at Hingham. In 1818 he entered the theological school at Cambridge, pursuing these studies with great interest. He first preached in December, 1820, in the pulpit of his friend, the late W. B. O. Peabody,

of Springfield. During a considerable part of 1821 he was the assistant of Rev. Wm. E. Channing in pulpit and pastoral work. Ordained in Boston at the First Church, 13 March, 1822, he went at once to Brooklyn, Connecticut, and entered upon a ministry which continued fourteen years. He brought the small and harassed society there into a state of efficiency and harmony, and identified himself and them with many objects of public improvement and human benefit. He assisted in forming the Windham County Peace Society, in or about 1826. In that year, also, he brought the subject of entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks before the town, and an active society was formed. He was a member of the school committee during the whole time, and, the condition of the schools being low, joined with others in calling a state convention in October, 1827, "the first convention," says Hon. Henry Barnard, editor of the "American Journal of Education," "ever held in the country to consider the condition of the common schools, and propose the improvement of them." For many years the condition of the slaves in the United States had much affected him, and in October, 1830, he became fully committed to the movement for the abolition of slavery, giving his hand and help to Mr. Garrison, and remaining his close and firm friend to the end of his life. He took up earnestly the cause of Miss Crandall, teacher of a school for colored girls in the adjoining town of Canterbury, whose people had undertaken to suppress the school by violence, if necessary.

In December, 1833, he was a member of the convention, at Philadelphia, which formed the American Antislavery Society. In 1834 he obtained leave of absence from his society at Brooklyn, that he might give himself wholly for a time to the service of the Massachusetts Antislavery Society, as their general agent; which he did, encountering in several places violent opposition. "I was mobbed," he says, "five times."

In 1836 he left Brooklyn, and in October was installed pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in South Scituate, Massachusetts, where he passed, he says, "six of the happiest years of my life." He became well known in Plym-

outh County for active labors in behalf of common-school education, of temperance, and of the abolition of slavery; and he took an active part in securing the re-election of ex-President John Quincy Adams to Congress, after his brave defence there of the right of petition. At the call of the State Board of Education, he left South Scituate in 1842 and became principal of the first state normal school, then established at Lexington. He held this place two years, and until the re-establishment of the health of its former principal. For a short time he served the First Lexington Church as their minister, and was influential in settling a long-standing controversy concerning the ministerial fund.

In April, 1845, he removed to Syracuse, New York, answering a unanimous invitation to become minister of the Unitarian society, now known as the Church of the Messiah. Thenceforward, until April, 1868, when he had attained the age of 70, he continued their pastor, in abundant ministerial labors, and with the same active interest in education, in temperance, and in the abolition of slavery, which he had manifested elsewhere. And not these alone; but the remnant of the Indian tribes in that vicinity, the homeless boys of the canals, the charitable institutions of the city, and the fugitive slaves from the Southern states, who came in considerable numbers through Syracuse, found in him a friend and helper. In October, 1851, he took a leading part in the successful rescue from the hands of the United States officers of Jerry McHenry, who had been arrested and imprisoned as a fugitive from slavery. And when, slavery being abolished, three millions of slaves by the long-delayed justice of the nation became free men, he was among the first to organize means and agencies of relieving their immediate necessities and of educating their children. Once during the late war he visited Virginia, to inspect the freedmen's schools there; and twice, previously to the war, he visited the settlements of fugitive slaves in Canada West. A writer in the Syracuse "Daily Standard," soon after his death, said: "It was a bold undertaking for a minister in this state, a quarter of a century ago, thus unreservedly to identify himself with these

obnoxious reforms : but in his church no root of bitterness was planted by the efforts of its pastor ; on the contrary, he nurtured and tended the seed of his own sowing within it, and it sprang up and bore abundant fruit. He educated his church up to his own standards."

From an early period in his ministry he opposed the taking of human life as a penalty for crime. The subject of equal civil rights for women early engaged his attention, and the woman suffrage movement counts him as among its first advocates. Among his most cherished friends in Central New York was the Hon. Gerrit Smith, with whom he co-operated in religious and moral reforms, and aided in his extensive plans of benevolence.

The greater part of 1859 he spent in a tour in Europe. For five years (1865-70) he was president of the Board of Education of Syracuse, and one of the public school-houses was called by his name. He exerted himself to have corporal punishment entirely disused in public schools, and with success in Syracuse. During some of the latter years of his life he was president of the Association of Alumni of the Divinity School of Cambridge. He was also presiding officer of the conference of liberal Christian churches in Central New York.

He was married, 1 June, 1825, to Lucretia Flagge Coffin, daughter of Peter Coffin, Esq., of Boston. Five children were born to them, of whom four still survive, viz. : John Edward, born 7 October, 1829 ; Charlotte Coffin, born 24 April, 1833 (married Alfred Wilkinson, 1854) ; Joseph, born 21 January, 1836 (H.C. 1857) ; George Emerson, born 25 September, 1844. Mrs. May died at Syracuse, 8 May, 1865.

After dissolving his connection with the Church of the Messiah, 1868, he extended his field of labor, as preacher and reformer, through Central and Western New York. He took a warm interest in the establishment of Cornell University, and gave to that institution, a few months before his death, his entire antislavery library, which received a special place there, with the name of the May Collection. For several years his health had been a good deal impaired, and a painful lameness had much increased ; but he was never long confined to the

house, nor detained from occupation, until the spring and early summer of 1871, when an illness of many weeks quite disabled him. He was believed to be recovering, however, and on 1 July saw several friends, and conversed much and cheerfully, his last visitor being his friend Andrew D. White, president of Cornell University. Late in the evening he suddenly became more ill, and very soon breathed his last, in love and peace. The funeral services, on 6 July, were attended by great numbers, both at the church and at Oakwood cemetery, addresses being made by Messrs. C. D. B. Mills, William Lloyd Garrison, Bishop Loguen, of the African Methodist Church, Rev. William P. Tilden, Rev. S. R. Calthrop, President White, of Cornell, Rev. T. J. Mumford, and Rev. E. W. Mundy. [The Scriptures also were read, and prayers offered by Rev. Messrs. Calthrop and Frederick Frothingham.] At the grave, President White said: "Here lies before us all that was mortal of the best man, the most truly Christian man, I have ever known." The above addresses, &c., together with the proceedings of the church and citizens, and an eloquent sketch of his life and character, which appeared in the Syracuse "Daily Standard," 3 July, 1871, were published by his friends in Syracuse, making a memorial pamphlet of seventy-five pages. Other notices of him appeared in "The Independent," "The Liberal Christian," and "The Evening Post" (New York), and in "The Christian Register" (Boston).

Of his printed publications, the first were "An Exposition of the Sentiments and Purposes of the Windham County Peace Society," and a sermon on "The Treatment of Enemies prescribed by Christianity" (about 1826). There were also "Letters to Rev. Joel Hawes, D.D., on his Tribute to the Memory of the Pilgrims," 1831; "Discourse on Slavery in the United States," 1831; "The Right of Colored People to Education Vindicated: Letters to Andrew T. Judson, Esq., and others, in Canterbury," 1833; "Letter to the Editor of 'The Christian Examiner,'" 1834; "Fourth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Antislavery Society," 1836; "Discourse on the Death of Mrs. Cecilia Brooks," 1837; "Discourse on the Life and Char-

acter of the Rev. Charles Follen, LL.D.," 1840; "Emancipation in the British West Indies: an Address," &c., 1845; "Jesus the Best Teacher of his Religion: a Discourse before the Graduating Class of the Cambridge Theological School," 1847; "A Discussion on the Doctrine of the Trinity," with Rev. Luther Lee, 1854; "An Address before the American Peace Society," 1860; "A Brief Account of his Ministry:" a discourse to his own church, 1867. (The preceding all in pamphlet form.) "Some Recollections of our Antislavery Conflict." 16mo. pp. 408. 1869. His latest publication was a small tract, entitled, "Complaint against the Presbyterians and some of their Doctrines," 1871. Other publications were, a memoir of Cyrus Peirce, published in Mr. Barnard's "Journal of Education;" tracts of the American Unitarian Association, one of which, "What do Unitarians Believe?" has had a wide circulation; several articles in the "Liberty Bell," an antislavery annual; tracts in the woman's rights movement; communications to Rev. Dr. Sprague's "Annals of the American Pulpit;" to the "Independent" (on corporal punishment, and recollections of Arthur Tappan) and to the Syracuse journals many sermons, letters from Europe, &c.

He established and edited at Brooklyn, Conn., in 1823 or 1824, "The Liberal Christian;" and again, in 1832, "The Christian Monitor," both weekly journals, devoted to making known and advocating the theological belief and the humane life, which he cherished as the essence of true religion. In 1833 he established, also at Brooklyn, "The Unionist," as a weekly antislavery paper, and to defend the rights of the free colored people of the land, being enabled to do this last by the cordial encouragement and pecuniary liberality of Arthur Tappan, of New York. The one great, constant work of his simple, pure, and upright life was to make Christianity a practical, actual, living reality. He was by nature, as well as choice, a religious teacher.

1817. — HORATIO NEWHALL was born in Lynn, Mass., 28 August, 1798, and was a son of Josiah, whose father's name was John; which John was a grandson of Thomas Newhall,

the first white person born in Lynn, and the date of whose birth was 1630. The mother of Dr. Newhall was Lucy, daughter of Col. John Mansfield, of the revolutionary army.

The subject of this sketch was fitted for college at Lynn Academy, partly under the instruction of Samuel Newhall, who, with his wife Harriet, afterward became so celebrated for their missionary labors in India, and partly under Solomon S. Whipple, subsequently a lawyer in Salem, Mass. He entered Harvard College on his fifteenth birthday (28 August, 1813), and in his class were some whose names have become deservedly conspicuous; among them, George Bancroft, Caleb Cushing, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and George B. Emerson. He graduated with honor, and soon applied himself to the study of medicine, taking his degree in 1821.

A number of families had emigrated from Boston to the new state of Illinois about this time, and being in want of a physician, they, on the recommendation of Dr. James Jackson, invited Dr. Newhall to remove thither. In just one month after leaving Boston, he reached the then little French village of St. Louis, and, in a day or two more, made his camp among the settlers; but in his journey over the prairies, then in the floral garniture of early June, he became so elated that the phthisicky young guide, who had undertaken to conduct him from St. Louis, believed, from his shouts and enthusiastic demonstrations, that he had become suddenly distracted.

Dr. Newhall first opened office in Greenville, Bond County, and soon found himself in extensive practice, at least, so far as territory is concerned. He was very public-spirited, and did his utmost for the prosperity of his new home.

In 1827 he removed from Greenville to the mining region in the Indian territory. In 1830 he was stationed at Fort Winnebago as an acting surgeon of the United States army; but, in 1832, he returned to Galena, where, in the Black Hawk war, he had control of a general hospital. When Gen. Scott had removed his head-quarters from Galena to Rock Island, he wrote to Dr. Newhall, during the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera, beseeching him to come to the latter place, and endeavor, by his skill,

to arrest the progress of the pestilence; and his services in that direction proved of great value. In 1861 he was appointed physician of the United States hospital at Galena, and continued to perform the duties till 1866, when it was closed. He edited the "Miners' Journal," commenced in 1827, — the first newspaper published north of the Illinois river; also, the "Galena Advocate," first issued in 1829.

In 1830 Dr. Newhall married Elizabeth T. T. Bates, a daughter of Moses Bates, of Richmond, Va. The union was a happy one, and continued till 1848, when she died. They had three sons and three daughters, all of whom survived him.

The religious element was marked in the character of Dr. Newhall from an early age. In 1835 he connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church of Galena, and, some eight years after, was chosen an elder, continuing in the office for the remainder of his life. His death took place on 19 September, 1870.

1817. — JAMES WARREN SEVER was born at Kingston, Mass., 1 July, 1797, and died at Boston, 16 January, 1871. Robert Sever, an ancestor, came from England in 1633, and settled in Roxbury, Mass. His great-grandfather, Nicholas Sever (H.C. 1701), was tutor at Harvard College from 1716 to 1728, and fellow from 1725 to 1728. In 1728 he settled in Kingston, Mass. He was judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1731 to 1762. His grandfather, William Sever, (H.C. 1745), took an active part in political life. He was representative to the General Court, senator, member of the Provincial Congress and of the Council of Massachusetts. As president of the council, and acting governor, he delivered the annual message in 1779. He is described as "by far the most of a statesman that has appeared in Plymouth County since the union of the colonies of Plymouth and Massachusetts in 1692." He was member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and one of the founders of the Old Colony Club in 1769. James Sever (H.C. 1781), the father of James Warren Sever, was born in Kingston in 1761. On leaving college he entered the army, and served to the close of the war. In 1798 he was ap-

pointed post-captain in the United States Navy. He commanded the sloop-of-war "Herald," and the frigate "Congress." He left the navy in 1801. He was president of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1845.

James Warren Sever was fitted for college at the Dummer Academy at Byfield. In college he paid much attention to military studies and duties. He was commander of the "Harvard Washington Corps" on the occasion of the visit of President Monroe to Cambridge in 1817. He was recommended by President Monroe to apply for an appointment to the academy at West Point. He received the appointment, but at the earnest solicitation of his mother he abandoned his purpose, and soon after entered the office of Levi Lincoln, Jr., as student of law. In October, 1820, he relinquished the study of the law, and entered the merchant service, in the employment of Messrs. James and T. H. Perkins, for whom he sailed for the Columbia River. For some years afterwards he commanded an Indiaman for the same house, till 1835, when he retired from the service. The ship "Alert," under his command, was the first which ever entered the river of Canton.

On 7 December, 1836, he married Anne Elizabeth Parsons Carter. They had no children.

Col. Sever took a warm interest in military pursuits and studies, and his connection with the "Independent Corps of Cadets" was a source of much satisfaction to him and of benefit to the corps. He was elected adjutant of the corps in 1844, and together with Lieut. Col. David Sears, Major Martin Brimmer, and Thomas G. Cary, devoted much time to its thorough reorganization, and its complete equipment, drill, and discipline. He was elected lieutenant-colonel in 1849, and resigned the office in 1851. He delivered two addresses before the corps, the latter on the occasion of the dedication of a monument at Mount Auburn, to the memory of those members of the corps who had sacrificed their lives for their country during the War of the Rebellion.

Col. Sever succeeded his father as member of the Society of the Cincinnati; and after long service as recording secretary

he was chosen president in 1866, and held that office until his death. He took great pride and interest in the charitable and patriotic objects of this society. He was also elected in 1866 and 1869 vice-president of the "General Society of the Cincinnati." He was a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1853 and 1856, and of the City Council of Boston in 1850 and 1851. In both these offices his clear understanding in financial affairs made him a valued and useful member of important committees. He took a deep interest in public affairs, and was a member of various societies, among which were the Bunker Hill Association, the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, the Historic-Genealogical Society, the Horticultural Society, and others.

1818.—Rev. JOHN FESSENDEN, son of Thomas and Lucy (Lee) Fessenden, was born at Lexington, Mass., 13 March, 1794. He was descended from Nicholas Fessenden, nephew and adopted son of John Fessenden, who came to this country about 1636, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. Nicholas Fessenden married Margaret Cheney about 1674. The graves of both are in the old churchyard at Cambridge, Mass., where they had resided. They had seven sons, two of whom were Nicholas (H.C. 1701), and Benjamin (H.C. 1718). Other graduates of the same family were Stephen and William (1737), Benjamin (1746), Thomas (1758), Benjamin (1817), Benjamin B. (1825). John M. Fessenden (A.M. H.C. 1846) was also a kinsman.

The father of John Fessenden died in his childhood. He lived in Lexington with his mother till 1812, and was then sent to the academy in Westford, Mass. He graduated at Harvard University in 1818, with the first honors of his class, of which he was one of the oldest members. He entered the Harvard Theological School in 1818, and remained connected with the university the greater part of the time, till 1827. He was then settled as a clergyman for a year in Eastport, Maine; in 1828 returned to Cambridge, and was afterwards settled in Deerfield, Mass., from 1830 to 1840. He then removed to Dedham, Mass., where he resided till his death, which took

place in 1871. He had been an invalid for many years. His profession through life was that of clergyman, though he devoted a part of his time to teaching.

He married Nancy Baker, of Dedham, 5 October, 1830. They had five children, all born in Deerfield, Mass.: (1) a son, born 8 August, 1831, and died in early infancy; (2) George, born 9 July, 1833; (3) a daughter, born 4 July, 1835, and died in infancy; (4) Anne, born 3 July, 1836; (5) Lucy, born 6 November, 1839. Nearly all the above facts are taken from a letter addressed by Mr. Fessenden to the late Dr. Jesse Chickering, dated at Dedham, 5 July, 1851. The letter itself may be found in the "class book."

Mr. Fessenden was a man of fine natural powers of mind, and was possessed of rare learning and attainments; but had suffered many years from ill health, which withdrew him from active participation in public affairs. He was a great advocate of out-door exercise, taking daily walks of two or three miles before breakfast, to the last week of his life. He spent much of his time in retirement and study, for which his love never grew less.

1819. — BENJAMIN BARRETT was born in Concord, Mass., 2 February, 1796. His father, Peter Barrett, was a farmer in that town. His mother, Mary Prescott, youngest daughter of Benjamin Prescott (H.C. 1736), and granddaughter of Benjamin Prescott (H.C. 1709). He was a boy of studious habits and of good deportment. Went to the common district school, and a few terms to the High School in the centre of the town. At the age of sixteen went to Salem, and lived with his sister, Mrs. William Gibbs. Lived there about three years, and was fitted for college, principally under the tuition of Joseph E. Worcester (Y.C. 1811). Entered in 1815, and graduated in the usual course, with fair scholarship.

After graduation he kept the High School in Concord a short time, and then commenced the study of medicine at New Haven and Boston. Whilst in Boston, he was under the tuition of Dr. James Jackson (H.C. 1796) and Dr. J. C. Warren (H.C. 1797). He received at Harvard, in 1823, the degree of M.D.;

and removed to Northampton, Mass., in the autumn of that year, and formed a copartnership with Dr. David Hunt, under the name of Hunt and Barrett. Dr. Hunt afterwards sold to Dr. Denniston; and Barrett and Denniston were in company from 1834 to some time in 1836. In 1840, Dr. Barrett formed a business connection with Dr. Daniel Thompson, who had studied medicine in the office of Hunt and Barrett. In 1846, Dr. Barrett virtually retired from practice, having sold out his interest in the firm to Dr. James Thompson, in 1843. He continued to act as consulting physician, however, but never again resumed active practice.

Dr. Barrett held many offices of trust, having been chosen a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for the year 1843, and a state senator for 1844 and 1845. He was also a member of the Board of County Commissioners for one term, having been elected in 1847. He was for several years president of the County Temperance Society, as well as of the Hampshire District Medical Society. He was treasurer and secretary of the Northampton Savings Bank from 1854 to 1864, and was then chosen president of the institution, which office he held till 1867; and has been prominent in the town and county during his long life. He was married, 27 August, 1826, to Mary, daughter of Seth and Sarah Wright, of Northampton; she died 13 January, 1867.

He had three children: one son, born 19 July, 1827, died in infancy; another, Edward Benjamin, born 1 October, 1836, died 24 November, 1865. A daughter, Mary Wright, born 18 January, 1838; married, 2 June, 1866, to Henry R. Hinkley, and resides in Northampton.

Dr. Barrett died quite suddenly, about half-past nine o'clock on Monday morning, 14 June, 1869. He had been in the enjoyment of his usual health up to the evening before his death, having appeared quite cheerful and well for several days. He had an attack of colic on Sunday night, but seemed to have recovered from it, and was sitting in his chair when he died. His death is attributed to heart disease. Dr. Barrett was a man of indefatigable energy, of great constitutional endurance and

vigor, and a lover of work. As a professional man, he held a high and honorable position, and had the confidence of a large circle of patrons. Strictly honest and just in all his transactions, he won the esteem of the community. In the intercourse with the world he was social and genial, and always ready to assist pecuniarily or otherwise when opportunity occurred.

1819. — JAMES CUTLER DUNN was born in Boston, 7 February, 1801; the third son of Samuel and Sarah (Cutler) Dunn. His father was a leading man among the Masons, and was grand-master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. He was fitted for college at Master Staniford's school, and entered Harvard in 1815, at the age of 14 years. After his graduation he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston, and was a partner of Mr. Francis Skinner; afterwards was associated with the Hon. Isaac Livermore, and still later with Mr. Oliver Brewster. After the crisis of 1837 he left mercantile life, and in 1844 was elected treasurer of the city of Boston, which office he held until 1852.

He was married, 12 June, 1823, to Sophia, daughter of Hon. Elijah and Sarah (Porter) Paine, of Williamstown, Vt., who died 15 August, 1861.

They had five sons and eight daughters. Two sons were members of Harvard University: James Cutler, who graduated in 1849, and Horace Sargent, who was of the class of 1863, but left in 1861 to join the Union army as lieutenant of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, and died 22 May, 1862, of disease contracted in the service.

Mr. Dunn was very fond of travelling, and in 1834 made an extended tour through the Southern States on horseback, roughing it among the Indians. He went as far as Florida twice afterwards, and to the Western States several times, and visited Europe twice. He died 5 September, 1869, after an illness of five months, borne with great patience.

During his whole life he was deeply interested in works of philanthropy and religion; was an active member of the American Tract Society, of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and of other charitable societies less widely known.

He was one of the original founders of St. Paul's church, for several years superintendent of the Sunday school, held many offices of trust in connection with its benevolent societies, served as warden for many years, and was senior warden at the time of his decease.

Mr. Dunn was a man of ability and integrity in his business relations, of active benevolence, cheerful temper, warm affections, and agreeable manners; much esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends.

1819. — ABRAHAM EDWARDS, son of Abraham and Martha Edwards, was born in Boston, 7 September, 1796. He was fitted for college by Mr. Charles Folsom, and entered in 1815. After graduation, he studied law with Judge Fay, and began practice in Brighton, and continued there till 1832, when he removed to Cambridge. He married Anne, daughter of Josiah and Nancy Moore. He was mayor of Cambridge in 1848. He died in Cambridge, 5 February, 1870. He was esteemed by his townsmen as an upright and honorable man. He had two children, both of whom died before him.

1819. — CHARLES CARTER LEE was born in Williams County, Va., 2 April, 1797; died in Windsor, Va., 21 March, 1871, aged 73 years. He was the eldest son of Henry Lee, who was styled "Light-horse Harry," by his second marriage, and a brother of the late General Robert E. Lee, and a half-brother of Henry Lee, who died abroad in the consular service early in the administration of Gen. Jackson. Mr. C. C. Lee was one of the most noticeable members of Harvard College in his day, and he was graduated with all but the first honors. He was genial, generous, and manly; his accomplishments were very various; ever universally esteemed by his classmates, and uniformly conversant in Boston circles. For some years subsequent to leaving college, he was engaged in the practice of law in the District of Columbia, and at one time a member of the legislature of Virginia. He married a Miss Taylor, and left children.

1820. — WILLIAM BYRD HARRISON died at Amptill, Cumberland County, Va., 22 September, 1870, aged 70. He was the son of Benjamin Harrison and Evelyn Byrd, of Westover, his

third wife, and was born at Lower Brandon, Va., 31 March, 1800. His father was a third cousin of that Benjamin Harrison who was signer of the Declaration of Independence, and who was also father of Gen. William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States. His mother was descended — through the families of Willing and Shippen, of Philadelphia — from Maj.-Gen. Thomas Harrison, of the parliamentary army.

Mr. Harrison was fitted for college in Jefferson and Albemarle counties, Va. After leaving college, he studied no profession, and was never in public life, but devoted himself with marked success to the cultivation of his large estates (containing over 5000 acres), which he had received in a worn-out condition.

A devoted "Union" man, until the secession of his state (to which he gave his prime allegiance); he was thenceforth an ardent supporter of the Southern cause, — giving to it his means, and the services of his four sons. His eldest son, Benjamin H., a captain, was killed at Malvern Hill; his second, Randolph, lieutenant-colonel, lost a leg at Hatcher's Run; his two remaining and younger sons, C. Shirley, a captain, and Geo. Byrd, were also in the Confederate army.

His fine estate of 3000 acres at Upper Brandon (14 miles below "Harrison's Landing") was ravaged by the war; and the extraordinary exertions consequent upon this, together with the loss of his oldest son, hastened his decline in life.

Mr. Harrison was fond of reading, and a frequent contributor to agricultural journals. He was one of the board of visitors of William and Mary College, and was spoken of by its president, in his address in 1870, as "an elegant scholar, a refined gentleman, an intelligent patriot, an ardent and devoted Christian."

His hospitable and charitable character endeared him to his friends and neighbors, whether rich or poor.

Mr. Harrison married for his first wife Mary Randolph Harrison, daughter of Randolph Harrison, of Cumberland County, and had by her the four sons named above, and a fifth, William Byrd, who died in boyhood. He married for his second wife Ellen Wayles Randolph, daughter of Thomas Jefferson Ran-

dolph, of Albemarle County, and great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, and had by her three children, — Jane Nicholas, Evelyn Byrd, and Jefferson Randolph.

1820. — JOHN COLE HAYDEN was born in Cambridgeport, 22 September, 1802. His father was John Hayden, a merchant of Cambridgeport. His grandfather, John Hayden, was a farmer in Hopkinton, Mass., and served in the revolutionary war. His mother's name was Judith Cole. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy; entered Harvard College in 1816, graduating in 1820; studied medicine with Dr. Chaplin, of Cambridgeport, taking his degree in 1823. He then spent two years in Europe, and commenced practice in Boston in 1826. In 1827, receiving an invitation signed by several prominent citizens of Cambridgeport, to settle there, he moved to Cambridgeport. 8 October, 1835, he married Susan Ann Buckminster Williams, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Williams. Soon after marriage he moved back to Boston, where he continued to reside, until a few years before his death, when his place of residence was changed to Cambridge. About 1850 he retired from practice. His death occurred suddenly, 31 July, 1869, at the age of 67 years, having previously been in his usual health. His widow died 28 August, 1871, aged 65 years.

There were four children, — all now living, — two sons and two daughters: David Hyslop Hayden (H.C. 1859), Horace John Hayden, Julia Gorham Hayden (married to H. H. Richardson, of New York), and Jane Hayden.

1820. — EZRA STILES GANNETT, son of Caleb and Ruth (Stiles) Gannett, was born in Cambridge, 4 May, 1801. His father, a graduate of Harvard College in 1763, was connected with the college as tutor, from 1773 to 1780; and as steward, from 1779 to 1818, the date of his death. The mother of the subject of this notice was his second wife. She was the daughter of President Stiles, of Yale College, and a woman of strong religious feeling, superior understanding, and more than common cultivation. He was prepared for college, partly at Andover and partly at home, and entered college in 1816, and was graduated

with the highest honors of his class. Besides the college performances at exhibition and Commencement, suitable to his rank, he was the class orator and president of the Hasty-Pudding Club. Distinguished in boyhood and youth for strict moral purity, seriousness of deportment, and unaffected piety, he inspired a peculiar feeling of respect among his contemporaries. After three years' study at the Divinity School, he was ordained, 4 June, 1824, as colleague with Dr. Channing, over the Federal-street Church, in Boston, and after the death of his associate was the sole pastor.

From the origin of the American Unitarian Association and the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, Dr. Gannett (he received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater in 1843) was prominent, not only as one of the founders of the two bodies, but as occupying in both, at various times, the positions of secretary, director, and president. He was an active member and officer of the Massachusetts Temperance Society and the State Temperance Alliance. He was a frequent member of the school committee; and all the organizations connected with the Unitarian denomination had his presence and support. His life was one of indefatigable activity and unbroken labor. Besides the most faithful discharge of his duties as pastor of a large city congregation; besides the great amount of time and labor he gave to the social and moral reforms of the day, he was a frequent contributor to all the Unitarian publications, and at different times was editor of the "Scriptural Interpreter" and the "Christian Examiner." Many of his sermons and occasional discourses were published. He twice visited Europe for his health, once in 1835, and once in 1865. He died, 26 August, 1871, one of the victims of the collision on the Eastern Railroad, at Revere, Mass. In 1835 he married Anna Tilden, daughter of Bryant P. and Zebiah Tilden, who died 25 December, 1846. His children were Catharine Boott, born 1838, wife of Samuel Wells (H.C. 1857); William Channing, born 1840 (H.C. 1860); and Henry Tilden, born in 1842, who died in childhood. Dr. Gannett was a man of rare and high gifts, moral and intellectual. His written style was pure, simple, and forcible.

In prayer and extemporaneous discourse, in which he had few equals, he poured forth his earnest soul in a rushing stream of fervid speech. No servant of the Lord ever worked in his Master's vineyard with a more devoted and self-sacrificing spirit. Neither ill health, nor infirmity, nor the depressing influence of a desponding temperament, could abate his energy or chill his zeal. The work he did was enough to task the most robust health and the highest spirits. He had all the Christian virtues, and especially the peculiarly Christian virtue of humility. In no man of our community were the characteristics understood by the term apostolic more marked than in him.

1820. — Rev. SOLOMON ADAMS died in Auburndale, Mass., 20 July, 1870, aged 73 years. He was the son of Rev. Solomon and Abigail (Fiske) Adams, and was born in Middleton, Mass., 30 March, 1797. His father was born in Acton, Mass., 18 January, 1762; was graduated at Harvard College in 1788; was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Middleton, 23 October, 1793; and died, 4 September, 1813, aged 51 years. His mother was born in Waltham, Mass., in 1776, and died in Amherst, 28 September, 1841. The subject of this notice was graduated at Harvard College in 1820, and then studied divinity at the Andover Seminary, taking his degree in 1823. In the autumn of the same year he became principal of Washington Academy in East Machias, Me., where he remained until 1828, when he removed to Portland, and took charge of the Free-street Seminary for young ladies, which he conducted for twelve years. Afterwards he removed to Boston, and opened a young ladies' school, which he kept for many years. He was a very energetic and successful teacher, and outside of his school worked actively in the interest of education. He was an officer of the American Institute of Education. In the natural sciences he was especially interested, and about the year 1845 he suggested to Mr. Whipple the idea of daguerrotyping microscopic views. It was successfully attempted, and since then has been practised in Europe and America, and has been of great service. It is

believed that to him belongs the credit of first conceiving this idea.

The success of Mr. Adams as a teacher led him to remain in that profession, instead of entering the active ministry. He was, however, ordained as an evangelist at East Machias, 1 March, 1825, where he preached frequently. Indeed, he never entirely relinquished preaching, to the latest years of his life.

Mr. Adams was a man of beautiful character; unselfish, patient, earnest, and energetic, but modest and unassuming.

He was married to Miss Ruth Haven, daughter of Rev. Joseph Haven, of Rochester, N.H., 20 July, 1823. She died 1 October, 1826, leaving one daughter, who is still living. He married, 27 October, 1827, Miss Adeline Dana, daughter of David Dana, Esq., of Portland, Me., who, with four children, survives him.

[An obituary notice, by Prof. Samuel Harris, of Yale College, is to be found in the "Congregational Quarterly," April, 1871.]

1821. — WILLIAM HILLIARD, son of William Hilliard and Sarah Lovering Hilliard, was born in Cambridge, 15 October, 1803. His father, an active and prominent citizen of Cambridge, was a member of the firm of Cummings and Hilliard, now, through many intermediate changes, represented by Little, Brown, & Co. His grandfather, Rev. Timothy Hilliard (H.C. 1764), was pastor of a church in Cambridge. Mr. Hilliard was a member of the Law School in Cambridge, and in due season was admitted to the bar. His professional life was mostly passed in Boston. He was appointed master in chancery by Gov. Andrew. Several years before his death he was severely injured by being thrown from a carriage. He never fully recovered from the effects of this accident, which was undoubtedly the remote cause of his last illness. He was a man of a very social nature, with a decided vein of humor, and a copious store of illustrative anecdotes. He died in Boston, 8 September, 1869. He married Elizabeth Newhall, of

Boston. His widow and two daughters, Julia Elizabeth and Sarah Miriam, survive him.

1822. — JOHN MASON, son of Rev. William and Abigail (Watson) Mason, was born in Castine, Me., 14 September, 1800. His father, the Rev. William Mason, was a native of Princeton, Mass., and graduated at Harvard in 1792. He was married to Abigail Watson, of Leicester, Mass., 19 July, 1799; was settled over a parish in Castine, Me., where he remained until quite advanced in years, when he removed to Bangor, and died in 1847.

Rev. Thomas Mason, of Northfield, Mass., brother of William Mason, graduated at Harvard in 1796.

The great-grandfather of William Mason, on the maternal side, was Rev. Joseph Baxter, of Medfield, Mass., who graduated at Harvard, in 1693.

John Mason was fitted for college under the instruction of his father, and entered Harvard in 1818. He received his degree of A.B. in 1822, and that of M.D. at Harvard Medical School, in 1825.

He practised for six months in Hallowell, Me.; then removed to Bangor, which place was ever after his home, and where he continued the practice of medicine, until a few years previous to his death, when declining health compelled him to retire from the active duties of life.

2 December, 1847, he was married to Caroline Rogers (Fairfield) Dexter, who was the daughter of Jotham and Caroline (Rogers) Fairfield, and who was born at Norridgewock, Me., 3 April, 1818.

The children of John and Caroline Mason were John Rogers, born 21 August, 1848; William Castein, born 1 September, 1852; Arthur Mortimer, born 12 January, 1857.

The life which this record commemorates was not marked by any striking events, but, like that of most physicians, was a round of daily cares and labors, — labors which his active, energetic nature made welcome, and the giving up of which was harder for him to bear than the pain attending disease.

In 1865, at Cambridge, Mass., he was attacked with paralysis,

the malady which, after years of weariness, terminated his life.

Day by day he became more and more feeble, until the waning hours of 1870 found him faint and unconscious, his steps nearing the shores of the dark river. In the early morning of 1 January, 1871, he passed over.

1822. — CALEB STETSON was born at Kingston, 12 July, 1793. His father was Thomas, afterwards of Harvard, a descendant of Cornet Robert Stetson, who, with William Bradford and John Freeman, were the first commissioned officers of horse in the Plymouth Colony (1658). His mother was Elizabeth Cook, of Kingston, descendant of Edward Gray, who came over in the "Mayflower" with his guardian, Gov. Winslow, and married his niece.

Mr. Stetson fitted for college with Prof. Wood, at Andover, and entered with the class of 1821. In 1819 the memorable rebellion occurred; and among the various suspensions and rustications which followed, he went into the next class, with which he was graduated, with the highest, or near the highest, honors. He soon after entered the Divinity School, graduating thence in 1826, and was ordained pastor of the First Unitarian Society in Medford, 28 February, 1827. In the same year he married Julia Meriam, daughter of Rufus and Martha Meriam, of Lexington.

He resigned his Medford parish in 1848, and accepted a call to South Scituate, where he continued in the ministry till 1859, when he determined to retire from its active duties. He removed to Lexington in that year, and at once was invited by the Follen church to become its pastor. Mr. Stetson accepted this invitation, and officiated till about 1862, when he discontinued preaching altogether, and lived at the homestead of Mrs. Stetson's family, the "House of the Battle Field," where Captain Parker's company assembled on the morning when the British force marched up to Lexington. Being in that year under lease to one Bucknam for a tavern, this house has passed, with its bullet holes and well-preserved antiquity, into history as "Bucknam's Tavern." His death occurred there, 17 May, 1870.

Throughout his life he was devoted to his profession. This was not without a love of social enjoyment, and his geniality and large heart always surrounded him with hosts of friends. His brilliant wit and kindly humor will not soon be forgotten. He was always an earnest student; yet the advancement of the cause of God, and practical and real reforms, were nearest him. A man of quick sympathies, his religion was largely pervaded with the tenderest interest in the welfare of others. The humanitarian side of the gospel—the humanity of Christ—took a deep hold of his nature, and hence he preached the religion of reform. At an early period of the antislavery struggle, when it cost something to preach for freedom of the slave, he espoused his cause and pleaded for his emancipation. He took but little part in politics. He was wont to say that he did enough in that direction by obtaining for Prof. Edward Everett his first congressional nomination in 1824.

He was too much occupied in the work of the ministry for authorship; but quite a number of his orations and discourses were printed and published.

His last appearance before any numerous audience was at the funeral service of John Pierpont, in Medford, 30 August, 1866.

Mr. Stetson's death called forth various warm tributes to his worth, several of which are recognized in the funeral discourse preached the Sunday following that event by his friend and pupil, Rev. W. P. Tilden.

1822. — ALONZO HILL, born in Harvard, Mass., 20 June, 1800, was the son of Oliver Hill and Mary (Goldsmith) Hill. He was a quiet boy, preferring to read in some undisturbed corner, rather than engage in the usual work or play of a farmer's son. Though the village was peculiarly devoid of any stimulant to intellectual life,—unless the lawsuits tradition says the inhabitants indulged in may be so termed,—he said, in later years, he never remembered the time when he had not determined to get a collegiate education, and do some good work in the world. He attended the town school, which kept ten weeks each summer and winter, till he was sixteen years

old. Then he began Latin and Greek, with the occasional assistance of the minister of the parish, Rev. Mr. Bemis.

This self-education, and three months spent at Groton Academy, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Conant, afterwards settled at Leominster, were his preparation for college, which he entered in 1818. But ill-prepared in his studies, still suffering from poor health, and dependent on his own exertions for means to carry him through, he expected and aimed at no distinctions; only sought, with his limitations, to do the best he might, but soon found that he was not doing and could not do himself justice, and always spoke of his college course as one of trial and discouragement. After his graduation he became assistant-teacher at Leicester Academy, Mr. John Richardson being principal. His leisure time was faithfully devoted to the study of languages and literature. In the spring of 1824 he entered the Divinity School, and he speaks of the instruction of Prof. Norton during the next two years and three months as having a marked influence in the development of his mind. He boarded for a time at Prof. Farrar's, and never ceased to hold in grateful remembrance the kindly suggestions of Mrs. Farrar, the lack of which is often so painfully felt by young men deprived of their accustomed domestic and social influences.

He preached his first sermon in Canton, and after supplying the pulpit at Danvers and Watertown a few times, he preached in Worcester, 28 October, 1826. At the close of seven Sundays he went to Washington and Baltimore, to fulfil previous engagements, and there he received proffers of a longer service; but 1 January he received a call to settle in Worcester, which he accepted, and 28 March, 1827, he was settled as junior pastor, with Dr. Bancroft, over the Second Congregational Society.

On 29 December, 1830, he was married to Frances Mary Clarke, daughter of Hugh Hamilton Clarke, a merchant of Boston, and Nancy Barnard, daughter of Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, of Amherst, N.H. 2 January, 1832, his only son, Hamilton Alonzo Hill, was born, and 16 April, 1836, a daughter, Frances Anne.

A disease of the throat, induced by preaching when hoarse, threatening serious consequences, his parish voted him a leave of absence, and he spent the winter of 1837-38 with his wife in Cuba. For twenty-five years he served on the School Board, much of the time as chairman, and, with his associates, steadily advanced the standard of the schools, and endeavored to make them among the best in the commonwealth.

In 1851 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Harvard, and from 1851 to 1854 was on the Board of Overseers. He was early connected with the Worcester Antiquarian Society, and in 1865 was elected recording secretary, which office he retained till his death. He also was an officer of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians," and the "Society for Assisting the Families of Indigent Clergymen."

On 2 February, 1845, a call was made for a second Unitarian Society, a measure which, though it was to him the sundering of many intimate ties, he most strenuously advocated, feeling that the rapid growth of the town demanded such a step. In 1856, his parish, with thoughtful kindness, again gave him an opportunity to travel; and, with his wife and daughter, he spent eight months in Europe, and came back, as he said, "enriched, and the better able to enrich others."

During his life it had been his duty to write the memorial sermons of many parishioners who had been prominent among the men of their generation,—Dr. Bancroft, 1839; Dr. Thayer, 1840; Judge Kinnicutt, 1858; Gov. Davis, 1854; Gov. Lincoln, 1868; Judge Allen, 1869. These were some of the friends whose departure he was called upon to record, and in a vivid, yet discriminating portrayal of their characters, one element of his power as a writer is apparent. In addition to the above printed sermons are the following: On the deaths of Hon. John W. Lincoln, 1852; Mr. William Hudson, 1862; Lieut. Thomas J. Spurr, 1862; the ordination sermon of Rev. Josiah Moore, at Athol, 1830; one in the "Liberal Preacher," July, 1836; one in the "Monthly Religious Magazine," October, 1848; one in Hingham, 1850; one on the "Dedication of the new Meeting-house" in Worcester, 1851;

one, the twenty-fifth anniversary of his settlement, 1852; and another, the fortieth anniversary, 1867; also the following addresses: "To the People;" at the installation of Mr. Alger in Marlborough; at "Festival at Leicester Academy;" "On Temperance;" "To the Children's Friend Society," Worcester; charge at the ordination of Rev. George M. Bartol, at Lancaster. Also short addresses, printed in the "Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society," 1859-65. In the pamphlet containing his fortieth anniversary sermon is also an account of the addresses made at the pleasant social gathering which fitly terminated the religious services of the church.

On 17 April, 1867, he sent in a letter of resignation to the parish, in which he did not contemplate any abrupt dissolution of the tie which had so long bound pastor and people, and which was to him a sacred tie, but he felt it would be for the best interest of the parish to have a young minister, who should attract the young, who were to take the places of those who had settled him, and who had mostly passed on. "How beautifully he met the new necessity, how manfully he surrendered his work when the hour came, even though to surrender required more manliness than to assume, I need not tell you," is the testimony of his successor. It was the ending of his life's work; he had had few personal ambitions, no outside projects, and he was never happier than when pursuing the usual routine of parish labor. He continued the duties of his office till the autumn of 1868, when a severe illness rendered it evident that he could not carry the burden any longer.

On 10 February, 1869, Rev. Edward H. Hall was installed as junior pastor, Dr. Hill still retaining, at the request of the parish, the title of senior pastor, though freed from all responsibilities and duties.

He died in Worcester, 1 February, 1871, after an illness of seven weeks, grateful for the past, and thinking of the future with hope, which was already a benediction.

In the "Memorial to Dr. Hill" are collected most of the addresses and resolutions which his death called forth. In addition are the following: "A Commemorative Discourse,

read before the Worcester Association at Sterling, and repeated before the Worcester Conference," by Dr. Allen, now in printed form. "A New-England Minister." *Inquirer*, London, 22 April. Obituary notices in the "Religious Monthly" of March, in the "Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society," 16 April, in the "Boston Transcript," in the "Register," and in the "Evening Gazette" and "Spy" of Worcester.

1824. — JEREMIAH CHAPLIN STICKNEY, son of John and Martha (Chaplin) Stickney, was born in Rowley, 6 January, 1805. He was fitted for college partly at Bradford Academy and partly at the Latin school in Salem. He entered college in 1820. On leaving college, he studied law with the late Judge Cummins, of Salem, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. Being of a democratic race, he supported with great zeal, by tongue and pen, the claims of Gen. Jackson to the presidency; and upon his election, received from him the office of postmaster at Lynn, which he held till 1839, when he resigned. He was offered the place of United-States attorney for Massachusetts, but declined. In 1839 and 1840 he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster at Lynn, by Pres. Pierce, and held the office till 1858. He had thus far always been a democrat, but the pro-slavery course of Pres. Buchanan caused him to change his views, and he voted for Pres. Lincoln and Gen. Grant. The practice of his profession mainly occupied his time and thoughts, but he was a frequent contributor to the public journals. During the Rebellion he was a zealous supporter of the government. He died, 3 August, 1869. He was a gentleman of the old school; firm in his convictions, but courteous to all. His loss was lamented, and his memory is held in high esteem, by all who knew him. He married, 25 December, 1829, Mary, daughter of John Frazier, of Philadelphia. Their children were Charles Henry, born 29 September, 1830; John Buffington, born 25 May, 1832; Martha Anne, born 5 September, 1834, married, 5 March, 1868, to Stephen H. Andrews, of Lawrence, Kansas.

1824. — WILLIAM GORDON STEARNS was born in Chelmsford, Mass., 22 November, 1804. He was the only son of Asahel Stearns, professor of law in Harvard University. His mother, Frances Wentworth, was the daughter of Benjamin Whitney, of Hollis, high sheriff of Hillsborough County, N.H. He entered Harvard College in 1820, graduated in 1824, holding a respectable rank for scholarship, and always esteemed by the faculty and by his fellow-students, for the excellent and substantial qualities of his mind and character, though his native reserve and shyness made him less known than he deserved to be. On leaving college he devoted himself to the study of the law, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1827, and he then began the practice of his profession in Boston, and in 1834 entered into partnership with Theophilus Parsons, Esq., now professor of law in Harvard University.

In 1844 he accepted the stewardship of Harvard College. He held this office for twenty-six years, till the autumn of 1870, when, with a presentiment of coming evil, he sent in his resignation, after a most diligent, faithful, judicious, and acceptable performance of the duties of his place. In December of that year, after imprudent exposure on a very cold and windy day, he was suddenly seized with a paralytic affection, which deprived him of the power of speech, and to some extent of the use of his limbs and of his mental faculties. From this he never recovered. After more than a year of trial and suffering under his disease, he was at length released from his prison in the flesh, 31 January, 1872, at the age of sixty-seven.

Mr. Stearns, inheriting much of his excellent father's nature, was a man of sound intellect and judgment, cultivated by reading and meditation, and of sterling qualities of mind and heart. Without brilliant gifts, and of a modest and retiring disposition, he was not destined to shine in the world. His life was a quiet and uneventful one. He preferred a quiet and unshowy career, and was content with the tranquil usefulness of his lot. Though he never sought society, and confined himself to his office and his solitary home, there was no lack in him of kindness or sym-

pathy. And those who knew him found him a genial companion and a faithful friend. Under his outward reserve beat a warm and generous heart, ever ready to help in time of need. Strict accuracy, fidelity to his trusts, a high sense of honor, the most scrupulous integrity and conscientiousness marked all the acts of his life. He was a man of a reverent and religious nature; yet in this, as in other respects, reticent and undemonstrative, feeling more than he said. We part from him as one of the true men who, in a life of quiet and steady service, have done well their part on earth, and entered, we trust, on higher and happier work in some other of the "many mansions" of our "Father's house."

1825.—FRANCIS JOHN HIGGINSON was born in Boston, 6 May, 1806. His father was Stephen Higginson, the third of that name, and lineally descended from Francis and John, early ministers of the first church in Salem. His mother was Louisa, daughter of Capt. Thomas Storrow, of the British army.

In college, his standing as a scholar was very respectable. His course, however, was rather solitary, with the exception of one constant intimate in the person of his classmate, Horatio Greenough, afterwards the distinguished sculptor. On graduating, he entered upon the study of medicine. To this, according to the testimony of one of the most eminent of his fellow-students, he showed thorough devotion. He took his medical degree in 1828, began practice in this vicinity, and continued it for ten years. In September, 1838, he went to the West, and established himself at Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was soon afterwards appointed one of the regents of the University of Michigan. He continued there until December, 1841, when, his own health and that of his family being affected by the climate of the West, he removed to Brattleboro', Vt., where he passed the residue of his working life. In May, 1869, he returned to Brookline, Mass., with health shattered, and died at his residence there, 9 March, 1872.

In 1834 he became much interested in the antislavery movement, then just beginning, and published a small volume, with the modest title of "Remarks on Slavery," which was much

esteemed by many thoughtful men of that day. It showed in a simple and dispassionate manner the capacity for freedom of the African race, of which evidence has not been wanting in their subsequent history.

As a practitioner of medicine, he was noted for his devotion to his patients. At Brattleboro', where he labored for most of his life, he was much beloved. His remains, interred at the beautiful cemetery in that place, were followed to the grave by the principal citizens of the town, as well as by many of the poor, whom he had attended faithfully and gratuitously.

Possessed of polished manners, and a courtesy resting on the sure basis of benevolence, he was a gentleman not only outwardly, but in his every instinct. He was incorruptible and pure. A distrust of his own powers and ill health, which came upon him in middle life, prevented his attaining worldly success.

He married, in June, 1831, Susan C., daughter of Francis Dana and Susan (Higginson) Channing. He left two daughters, and through the elder, married to Francis Cabot, of Brookline, seven grandchildren.

1825. — THOMAS SHERWIN was born 26 March, 1799, at Westmoreland, N.H. He was the only son of David and Hannah (Pritchard) Sherwin, both natives of Boxford, Mass. Before Thomas was four years of age his parents removed to New Ipswich, N.H., and soon after to the adjoining town of Temple. At the age of seven and a half he lost his mother, who died of consumption. In March, 1807, he went to reside with his relative, Dr. James Crombie, a man of professional skill, and widely respected. During this period Thomas worked in the garden and upon the farm, in addition to which he frequently accompanied the doctor on his round of professional visits. Here he continued six years, generally attending the district school through the winter, and for a short time receiving instruction from Solomon P. Miles, then a student at Dartmouth. During this time he manifested great love both for books and for nature, and was scrupulously faithful to every duty. On leaving Dr. Crombie, his father gratified his earnest desire for a more thorough education by sending him to New Ipswich Academy.

Anxious as he was to continue his studies, his father's circumstances were such, from the loss of property, that he could not longer afford to gratify his son's wishes, and he was therefore apprenticed in 1813 to the clothier's trade in the town of Groton. Preparing dye stuffs, keeping up the fires, watching the machinery, now demanded his attention. The various processes of fulling, dyeing, and dressing, for six successive years, occupied nearly the whole of his time. Still, through all this hardship and toil, aspirations for a collegiate education never forsook him. Relying upon his own efforts, he made the utmost use of every opportunity. In 1819 he taught a district school; in 1820 he entered the academy at Groton. In the following March he went to the academy at New Ipswich, where he continued until 1821, when he presented himself at Cambridge, and passing an honorable examination, he became, in answer to the long-cherished desire of his heart, a member of Harvard University. To defray his expenses he taught school one winter at Groton, one at Leominster, and in 1825 took charge of the academy in Lexington. Faithful as a student, he was also singularly successful as a teacher, and was universally respected and beloved. Many yet living, who in those days were so fortunate as to receive his instructions, speak of him with admiration and gratitude.

At college he was the classmate of men who afterwards distinguished themselves in no common degree. Rev. Francis Cunningham, the Hon Charles Francis Adams, Admiral Davis, Rev. Dr. Hedge, Rev. Dr. Lothrop, Dr. Augustus A. Gould, Allen Putnam, C. K. Dillaway, and Judge Ames; and among such men he not only sustained himself with credit, but graduated among the ten best scholars of his class. With untiring industry he worked daily, on an average, sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. In the classics he kept himself among the foremost, and as a mathematical scholar he had no superior in his class. Thus with honor he graduated in 1825; and the college government gave proof of the high estimation in which he was held, by appointing him, in 1827, tutor of mathematics, which office he acceptably filled until he voluntarily relinquished it for

other pursuits. For a short time he studied law, and also gave attention to engineering at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, under Col. Baldwin; and in 1827 commenced a survey on the line of the Providence Railroad: but on account of his health he gave this up, and opened in 1828 a private school for boys in the city of Boston. At the expiration of a year he was elected sub-master of the English High School. In 1837 Solomon P. Miles resigned his place as principal of the school, and Mr. Sherwin was unanimously elected to fill the place. Devoted as he was to the duties which now devolved upon him, he was always ready to give his best powers for the advancement of education through the whole community. He was one of the originators of the "American Institute of Instruction," and in 1833 and 1834 was its president. In 1847 he helped to establish the "Massachusetts Teacher," an able educational journal. He was an active member of the publishing committee, and for a long time had charge of its mathematical department. At the Teachers' Institute his words were always welcomed as judicious and wise.

In 1836 he was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and for more than thirty years he proved himself an active and valued member.

In 1868 he was chosen a member of the "New-England Historic-Genealogical Society;" and from the first organization of the "Institute of Technology," he was a director. For more than ten years he attended its meetings, and faithfully labored for its advancement.

In addition to lectures and communications which he prepared for the direction of teachers, he published two works on algebra, which are acknowledged to be among the best text-books used in our schools. He never became too old to learn, or lost his enthusiasm for improvement. Earnest to make perpetual progress himself, he did all in his power to aid the improvement of others. Thus was he looked upon by all with honor and love, and felt to be one of the truest educators of his time.

In 1836 he married Miss Mary King Gibbons, and was blessed with three sons, all of whom did noble service for

their country, both in the army and navy, during the late war.

For forty years Mr. Sherwin was devoted to the best interests of the English High School, until he lifted it to such excellence that it was acknowledged to rank among the first in the country. Mr. Fraser, who was sent from England to examine our schools and report to the British Parliament, stated officially, on his return, that the English High School struck him as the model school of the United States.

In July, 1869, he attended the school festival; on 21 and 22 he examined candidates for admission; and the day following, with a book in his hand, and in his pleasant home, he instantly and peacefully expired.

Like Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, he had lived, and like Dr. Arnold, in the midst of his labors, and encircled by loving friends, he suddenly passed away.

Like Dr. Arnold, his name had become identified with the cause of education, and like him he has left a memory to be held in universal reverence and affection.

1826. — BENJAMIN COX, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Smith) Cox, was born in Salem, 9 January, 1806. He was fitted for college at the Latin school in that place, and entered college in 1822. After graduation he pursued his medical studies with the late Dr. A. L. Pierson, and, on receiving the degree of M.D., established himself in his native city, where he passed his life in the diligent practice of his profession, with the exception of a year or more spent in a tour in Europe, ten or twelve years ago. He gradually accumulated a large practice, and acquired a fortune by diligence in his calling and a careful husbandry of his earnings. He was a counsellor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was successively, for several years, librarian, secretary, vice-president, and president of the Essex Southern District Medical Society. In his younger days he was an active member of the Salem Independent Cadets; and upon the organization of the Veteran Cadet Association, he was elected surgeon, and continued to hold this position until his death. Dr. Cox was eminently a gentleman, of fine physique

and attractive personal appearance. He combined a remarkable dignity of demeanor with great suavity of manners, a genial disposition, and a skill in his profession, which won the confidence and attachment of those to whom he ministered. Dr. Cox married, 30 December, 1841, Sarah A. Daland, widow of Henry A. Daland, of Salem, and daughter of James Silver, of Salem. She died, 3 May, 1853, leaving no children. His second wife was Susan S. Daland, daughter of Tucker Daland. By her he had two children: a son, Benjamin, and a daughter, Sally.

1826. — CHARLES RUSSELL LOWELL, born 30 October, 1807, was the eldest son of Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell (H.C. 1800). His mother was Harriet Brackett Spence, daughter of Keith Spence and Mary Wail, of Portsmouth, N.H.

After graduating, he studied law at the Law School in Northampton, and at the office of Mr. Charles G. Loring in Boston. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar at the October term of 1829. In about four years he abandoned the legal profession, and went into business. Proving unsuccessful in this, he found employment in the Boston Athenæum, where he passed the last eighteen years of his life, and where his services were greatly prized. He died of apoplexy, while on a visit to Washington, D.C., 23 June, 1870.

He married, 18 April, 1832, Anna Cabot, daughter of the late Patrick T. Jackson, of Boston. They had four children, viz., Charles Russell Lowell, Jr. (H.C. 1854), distinguished as a scholar in college, and afterwards the renowned cavalry officer in the war of the Rebellion; James Jackson Lowell (H.C. 1858), also the first scholar in his class, and an officer who died nobly in the service of his country; and two daughters. Through his eldest son, and youngest daughter (who married George Putnam, Jr., of Boston), Mr. Lowell left several grandchildren.

1827. — WILLIAM BRADBURY KINGSBURY, son of Aaron Kingsbury, was born in Roxbury, 14 December, 1806. Fitted for college at Mr. Greene's school, Jamaica Plain. Entered college 1823. His college life was marked by no peculiarities,

except a cheerful disposition. He aspired to no honors, either from the college or the class, and kept the even tenor of his way without censure or panegyric. He graduated in course in 1827 ; and after a short time spent in reading law, entered into commercial life in Boston, in the firm of Kendall and Kingsbury, on Liverpool Wharf. In 1831 he married his cousin, Frances F. Fenner, of Providence, R.I. The firm of Kendall and Kingsbury was unfortunate in business, and was dissolved in 1836. He was afterwards employed in managing trusts, and became treasurer of the Roxbury Gas Company, which office he retained till his death. He was also alderman of Roxbury in 1846. He had two children : Harriet, born 10 May, 1832 ; and Aaron, born 18 March, 1834. His wife and children survive him. He was long a member of the Agricultural Club of Roxbury.

"As a citizen he was intelligent, public-spirited ; and his social and official intercourse was marked by the firmness and dignity of a true gentleman. And though it was his lot to encounter and bear the heaviest trials, he never allowed them to obscure from his fellow-men the innate feelings of tenderness and kindness that ever shone conspicuous in his disposition." He died at Roxbury, of erysipelas, 6 April, 1872.

1827. — EDWARD WILLIAM HOOK was born in Castine, Me., 1 May, 1807, son of Josiah and Sarah (Brown) Hook. His father was United-States collector of that port. Entered college in 1823, and at once became distinguished for his manly independent character and attractive address. He conciliated all who knew him. Sincerely modest himself, he yet allowed no one to dictate to him, and so was an acknowledged leader. His rank was decidedly high, and placed him in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His Commencement part in 1827 was a forensic disputation on the subject, "Whether a state have a right to secede from the Union." He studied medicine in Boston, and received the degree of M.D. in 1832. His life subsequently led him to various places in the west and south-west, where he practised his profession. At one time he was resident in Adrian, Mich. ; at another in Liverpool, Texas. In 1845 he was at

Fort Adams, Miss.; subsequently he was at Hall's Bayou, Texas; but he finally resided at Algiers, near New Orleans, La., where he died, 24 May, 1871, after an illness of three months, of dropsy and congestion of the liver.

He married Phebe Perkins Whitby, of Lincolnville, Me., 23 May, 1843, and left one daughter, Harriet Ruth, born 6 January, 1845, and one son, Edmund Whitby, born 10 January, 1854.

1828. — NORTON THAYER, son of Caleb and Mary (Holbrook) Thayer, was born in Braintree, Mass., 29 September, 1802, and died in Boston, of valvular disease of the heart, 14 September, 1870. Until nineteen, he lived on a farm, with no facilities for mental improvement other than those afforded by the district school, kept only a few months in the year. He prepared for college at Andover Academy; entered Yale, 1824; remained a year, distinguishing himself so as to be chosen class-speaker, in conjunction with William Hoppin. In 1825 he came to Harvard, and won a good standing, though reverses of fortune compelled him, during two-thirds of his course, to devote nearly half his time to teaching; thus preventing him from reaching the high position he would otherwise have attained. After graduating, he taught a private school in Dorchester three years, was a sub-master of the Boston Latin School one year, and then opened a classical school in New York city, which he conducted with uninterrupted success for twenty-five years. The remainder of his life was passed in retirement in Boston. 22 December, 1840, he married Lucy A. Wales, of Weymouth, daughter of Elisha and Lucy (Bates) Wales. He left one child, named Mary.

Law would have been his chosen profession; and he began studying it at one period with Judge Emerson, of New York: but finding that his undivided efforts must be given to teaching, he reluctantly abandoned all thought of a vocation for which he had a decided taste and fitting abilities.

In the seclusion from old activities, forced upon him by chronic invalidism, — the severe sufferings of which were borne with admirable fortitude, — he kept alive his scholarly pursuits, and con-

tinued to the last to receive from those who knew him respect for his acquisitions and affectionate esteem for his unblemished personal character. Though of an impulsive temperament, he was firm in following any course he marked out for himself; and as an illustration of his persistency, it may be stated that his daily walk in the earliest morning, of four and a half miles, through snow and rain, heat and cold, was never omitted for a period of twenty-five years,—this exercise being his conscientious preparation for the duties of the school-room. For reasons already intimated, Mr. Thayer was not as widely and publicly known as he would have been under more favoring circumstances. But kindred and friends, who enjoyed the closest intercourse with him, cherish the memory of his trained intellectual ability, genial disposition, and pure moral worth, and remember him as a man to be honored for his sterling principles and faithful work.

1829. — JOSEPH ANGIER was the youngest of seven children of Dr. John and Rebecca (Drew) Angier. Dr. Angier was born in Southborough, 4 July, 1761; died in Framingham, 2 January, 1843. Mrs. Rebecca Angier was born in Durham, N.H., 19 March, 1776; died at Medford, 24 August, 1849.

Joseph Angier was born in Durham, N.H., 24 April, 1808, where his parents resided, after marriage, for thirty years; they removed to Natick, Mass., in his childhood. He was for a time at Framingham Academy, then in charge of Mr. Pike; but his principal teacher was his oldest brother, John, who for many years kept a school of high reputation at Medford, at which Joseph spent three years. To this brother, indeed, he mainly owed not only the preparation for college, but the opportunity of his collegiate and professional education also. He entered Harvard College in 1824, but, at the beginning of its junior year, joined the next following class, and graduated in 1829.

He at once entered the Divinity School, Cambridge, and graduated thence in 1832, reading a dissertation at leaving on "The Young Minister's Anticipations."

In the ensuing autumn he went to Montreal in the service of the newly gathered Unitarian Society. There he passed the winter of 1832-33, and, on renewed invitation, the succeeding

winter. While there he became engaged in a public controversy with Rev. Mr. Bethune, pastor of the English Church, on the theological points at issue between Unitarians and Trinitarians. It was carried on in the public journals, Mr. Angier's communications appearing in the "Canadian Courant."

He was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in New Bedford, 20 May, 1835. At the end of two years this connection was dissolved. In September, 1837, he was installed pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in Milton. Here he remained eight years. He then took charge of the Unitarian Society in Washington, D.C., declining, however, an invitation to become their settled minister.

On 16 October, 1846, he embarked for Europe, and passed the winter and spring in travel, and returned to America in May, 1847. Until 1853 he was engaged in the service of different churches, chiefly at South Boston and at Troy, N.Y. Ill health of a serious nature compelled him to leave Troy in April, 1853. Probably he was never really well afterwards; and he appears to have decided that he ought not again to assume permanent charge of any church. In 1854 he had an engagement at Exeter, N.H.; and in 1855 and 1856 he was the minister of the Second Congregational Church at Leicester. During 1859 he preached to the Church of the Messiah, Syracuse, N.Y., during the absence in Europe of its pastor, Rev. S. J. May. From 1861 to 1864 he was mostly serving the Unitarian Society at Haverhill. He then visited Philadelphia and Baltimore, partly for his health, a bronchial difficulty causing him much inconvenience. In the spring of 1865 he undertook a missionary tour of the north-western states, preaching at Chicago and elsewhere; spent the summer in Minnesota, his health improving in its dry, pure climate; preached many weeks at St. Paul, and organized a church and Sunday school there. He passed the following winter at Thomaston, Me.; but his health again failed. In the following summer he preached in Wilmington, Del., and at Washington. While here his illness increased, and he could no longer attempt any protracted or

distant work. He continued in ministerial duty as far as able, among other places, at Bridgewater.

But this was the last of his active life. He could now serve only by patient waiting. In December, 1869, he went to Florida, bronchitis and cough having much weakened him. During the summer following he was at different resorts of invalids, but all to no purpose. Then followed a long, weary, and painful illness, confining him mostly to the house during the rest of his life.

Many instances are related of the strong personal attachment to him which sprang up where he ministered; and many testimonials are given of his devotedness to his ministerial work. He shunned conspicuous notice, and shrank from making or admitting claims to personal credit. He was of a peculiarly sensitive and sympathetic nature, of a nice sense of honor, very considerate in judgment of others, with a personal dignity devoid of formality, and a constant courtesy. "Young people were especially fond of him, and this art of attaching them was always fresh in his enfeebled frame."

His marked and especial gift was his power of musical expression, — a rich, sweet voice being joined with a pure musical taste. This appeared in very early life, and was carefully cultivated by his parents, both of whom excelled in singing. In college and at the Divinity School he led the choirs; and delightful memories of those services of sacred song remain with those who participated in them. He never sought to display this talent, however, and willingly sang only when moved from within. In the gatherings of intimate friends, — notably of his classmates, with whom he was a very great favorite, — he would thus confer such pleasure as is given to but few to do; and it was remarkable how little the early characteristics of his voice were impaired, even at sixty years.

He was married, 25 April, 1836, to Elizabeth Rotch, of New Bedford. She was the daughter of Joseph and Anna (Smith) Rotch. His wife and their only two children survive him: William Rotch, born 9 March, 1837; Josephine, born 25 March, 1840 (married William Binney, Esq., of Providence, R.I., April, 1871).

He died at his residence, Milton Hill, near Boston, 12 April, 1871. The funeral services were largely attended, 15 April, in the church where he had once ministered, addresses being made by Rev. Dr. Morison, Rev. James F. Clarke, and Rev. John Weiss. That of the last named was printed in the Boston "Daily Advertiser" of 29 April, 1871, and in the "Christian Register" of the same date; and also by the family, in pamphlet form, for more private distribution. The memorial lines, by his classmate, Dr. O. W. Holmes, "J. A., 1871," printed in the "Atlantic Monthly" for April, 1872, are also especially to be noted.

1829. — WILLIAM BRIGHAM, son of Charles and Susanna (Baylis) Brigham, was born in Grafton, Mass., 26 September, 1806. He was fitted for college at Leicester Academy in a single year. He was a diligent student in college, and had a good rank in his class. After graduation he read law in Boston with George Mercy, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1832, and soon had a sufficient amount of professional employment. He was a representative from Boston in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1841, 1849, and 1866. In 1856 he was a member of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia; 29 April, 1835, he delivered the centennial address at Grafton, which was published. In 1836 he was selected by Gov. Everett to compile and edit the laws of Plymouth Colony, published in the same year. For many years before his death he lived, in the summer season, in the old homestead at Grafton, and devoted himself with much zeal to agricultural pursuits. Several of his addresses before agricultural societies have been published. 11 June, 1840, he married Margaret Austin Brooks (born 6 July, 1817), daughter of Isaac Brooks and Mercy (Tufts) Brooks, of Charlestown. His children are William Tufts, born 24 May, 1841 (H.C. 1862); Charles Brooks, born 17 January, 1845 (H.C. 1866); Edward Austin, born 23 February, 1846; Mary Brooks, born 26 December, 1851; Arthur Austin, born 8 June, 1857.

He died in Boston, 9 July, 1869. In 1853 he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was one

of the most useful and valuable members of that body. His knowledge of the early history of Massachusetts was accurate and extensive. A lecture by him, delivered 19 January, 1869, on the colony of New Plymouth and its relations to Massachusetts, — one of a course before the Lowell Institute, by members of the Historical Society, and published in a volume called "Massachusetts and its Early History," — is highly creditable both to his research and insight. Mr. Brigham had a large practice, was a sound lawyer, a safe adviser, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence and attachment of his clients. He was a man of a kindly spirit, of simple and pleasing manners, and had the affection and esteem of a large circle of friends.

1829. — Rev. JAMES THURSTON was born in Newmarket, Rockingham County, N.H., 11 December, 1806. In 1820 he entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, N.H., where he continued till 1825, in which year he was admitted to Harvard College. His standing as an undergraduate, both as regards scholarship and character, was highly respectable. Soon after leaving college, in 1829, he obtained the situation of assistant instructor in the English High School in Boston, in which office he continued three years. In 1832 he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge. While a member of the senior class in that institution he commenced preaching, in the winter of 1835, at Barnstable, Mass. In 1836 he went to Tremont, Ill., to take charge of a religious society, and to perform missionary service in the neighboring counties of that state and of Western Pennsylvania. In the autumn of 1837 he preached for a while in Philadelphia, supplying the pulpit of Rev. Mr. Furness. On 27 June, 1838, he was ordained as pastor of "The First Unitarian Church and Society" in Windsor, Vt. After having relinquished his connection with that society, in 1840, he took up his residence in Boston, occasionally preaching on the Sabbaths, and occupying himself during the rest of the week as agent, first of the Book and Pamphlet Society, and subsequently of the American Peace Society. In 1844, on 11 September, he was married in Charlestown, Mass., to Miss Elizabeth Austin, daughter of the late William Austin, Esq. The same year, 15 November, he

entered into an engagement to take the pastoral charge of the old Congregational Church in Billerica, where he remained till 15 May, 1850. From October, 1850, to the winter of 1853, he ministered to the Congregational Church in South Natick. In May, 1853, he was settled over the new Unitarian Church in North Cambridge; but resigned in July, 1854. In November, 1855, he took the office of pastor of the Congregational Unitarian Church in Lunenburg, which he held till the autumn of 1859. In April, 1862, he began to preach for the Second Congregational Society in Leicester, Mass., over which he was installed as pastor 17 November, 1863. His connection with that society having been dissolved in the spring of 1864, he was appointed an agent of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance. At this period a bronchial disorder, to which he had been occasionally subject, increased to such a degree as to render it difficult, and sometimes impossible, for him to speak in public. For this reason he engaged in the business of life insurance, which — with the exception of the year 1865, spent in North Carolina as an agent of the Soldiers' Memorial Society, in the instruction of the freedmen — continued to give him employment during the residue of his life. His death, occasioned by bronchitis, took place at his house in West Newton on the morning of 13 January, 1872.

Mr. Thurston was highly esteemed for his integrity, fidelity, kindness of disposition, and singleness of heart, by a large circle of acquaintance; and was regarded with sincere respect and affection by the class of '29. Though constitutionally deficient in energy and elasticity, and not blessed with vigorous health, his duties were always conscientiously discharged according to his ability, and his life has left a good record, and, we trust, a good influence.

1830. — JOSEPH LYMAN, son of Joseph and Anne Jean (Robbins) Lyman, was born in Northampton, Mass., 17 August, 1812. He was fitted for college chiefly at the Round-Hill School in Northampton, and entered college in 1826. He had a very good rank in his class, and was a great favorite, from his high animal spirits and rare personal beauty. After leaving

college he studied law, and was duly admitted to the bar in Suffolk County. But the profession of the law was not much to his taste, and he was gradually diverted to more active employments. He studied civil engineering, and became much interested in mining operations. He superintended the iron works of Farrandsville, on the west branch of Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. He helped to build one of the earliest railroads in the far south. He took part in the development of the New Boston Coal Basin in the anthracite region. In all these spheres of action he showed great energy and capacity. But while yet a law student, all his plans and hopes, so far as an active life of continuous labor was concerned, were crushed by a cruel accident. He was thrown from a chaise, and received severe internal injuries, which darkened all his future life, and finally brought it to a close. Pain and prostration, with occasional interruptions only, were ever after his portion. He found relief from his sufferings in the calm monotony of sea, and made many voyages in the hope of final restoration, but gained only temporary alleviation, and not permanent cure. His life for many years was a struggle between a vigorous constitution and a strong will on the one hand, and hopeless disease on the other. After his marriage he lived a while in Boston, but afterwards bought a beautiful estate on the borders of Jamaica Pond, where the remainder of his days were passed, occupied in reading and writing, and finding his relaxation in the society of his family and friends. He took much interest in the political events of the time, but the subjects most congenial to him were social science and education. A friend of the antislavery cause, he was for some time editor of the "Boston Commonwealth." He was warmly attached to Theodore Parker, accompanied him to Switzerland, and devoted himself to the care of his failing health with devoted assiduity. He spent two years over Mr. Parker's manuscripts, — collating, arranging, copying, and annotating; and went to London with the author of the *Life*, and saw the work through the press. He had an extensive correspondence; and among his correspondents were John Bright and Desor of Neufchatel.

Mr. Lyman died 14 August, 1871. He married Susan Bulfinch, daughter of Joseph Cooledge, Esq., of Boston. He had no children.

An obituary notice appeared in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," 28 August, 1871; and a brief memoir, by his brother-in-law, J. P. Lesley, in the "Old and New," for November, 1871.

1832. — SAMUEL PARKMAN SHAW, son of Robert G. Shaw, was born in Boston, 19 November, 1813. Soon after graduating he began the study of law, and after completing his studies removed to Parkman, Me. Subsequently he lived at Waterville and Portland. Wherever he resided, he seems to have enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen, having filled, among other official positions, the office of president of a bank, and been a member of the governor's council. In 1863 he took up his residence at Cambridge, Mass., and died at Paris, France, 7 December, 1869.

He was married to Hannah Buck in 1841, by whom he had eleven children, of whom five, together with his widow, survived him.

Mr. Shaw was a person who was very sturdy, not only in his opinions, but in the whole grain and texture of his character. He also utterly ignored all the arts of popularity. Yet he was always popular in college; and in later years, it is not known that these characteristics made him any enemies. While in Cambridge, though genial and hospitable, he was not often drawn away by social tastes from his home. By all these, and by his near relatives and chosen friends, he was much valued and deeply lamented.

1833. — CHARLES JACKSON, son of Charles and Fanny (Cabot) Jackson, was born in Boston, 4 March, 1815.

His father, a distinguished jurist, was on the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts from 1813 to 1823; and during a long life commanded the respect and reverence of the entire community.

He was fitted for college chiefly at the schools of Mr. Daniel Greenleaf Ingraham and Mr. William Wells. Somewhat retired

from his fellows, he devoured books, constructed curious machines, discussed grave questions, and in various ways showed the remarkable acuteness and versatility which distinguished his later life.

Entering college at the beginning of the sophomore year, at Commencement, 1830, he was soon recognized as the genius of the class.

He disregarded college rank, satisfied in this respect with being admitted, among the second "eight," to the Phi Beta Kappa Society. His time, as an undergraduate, was devoted to desultory reading, principally in English belles-lettres, and to the fascinations of chemistry.

After graduating, he began the study of the law with his father, and continued it in the office of Hon. Charles G. Loring. He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1836. The years 1837 and 1838 he spent in Europe. On returning, he attended to civil engineering, which he prosecuted on the western and eastern railroads in Massachusetts during the years 1839 and 1840. His natural taste and talents, largely mechanical, well fitted him for the last-named profession; and his remarkable quickness of mind, and immense fund of miscellaneous knowledge, would have rendered him eminent in the former. But after 1840 he abandoned both, and turned his attention to iron-making, styling himself, thenceforward, an "iron-master." His great capacity made work so easy, that he found ample leisure for various studies, which almost to the last had an ever-increasing attraction; and for that simple and hearty hospitality which, for a quarter of a century, delighted its favored recipients, whether they were the distinguished of this or other lands, or simply old friends without learning or talents.

He married, 16 February, 1842, his cousin, Susan C., youngest daughter of the late Dr. James Jackson, who survives him.

He died at Boston, 30 July, 1871, after a lingering and painful illness of many months.

He left two sons and one daughter. His eldest child married

the Rev. George McKean Folsom, and died a short time before him, leaving one daughter.

A biographical notice of him appeared in the columns of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," which faithfully delineates the prominent traits in his mind and character, though hardly doing justice to the constancy of his attachments and benevolence of his life.

1833. — THOMAS BOLTON was born at Scipio, N.Y., 29 October, 1809. He was prepared for college at the school on Temple Hill, Geneseo, N.Y., kept by Seth Sweetser, C. C. Felton, and H. R. Cleveland. He entered college, with his friend Kelly, after the winter vacation, in February, 1830. He had a respectable rank as a scholar, and took a lively interest and prominent part in all that concerned the class. After graduation, he read law a while in the office of John C. Spencer, Esq., Canandaigua, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar at Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1835. After a business connection of about a year with James L. Conger, Esq., he sent for his classmate and friend, Moses Kelly, and the two formed a partnership in the autumn of 1836, which lasted till 1856, when Mr. Bolton was elected one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. This office he held for ten years. After his retirement from the bench in 1866, he devoted himself to the care of a large property. He died suddenly, 1 February, 1871, of neuralgia of the heart. Judge Bolton was twice married. His first wife, whom he married 7 September, 1837, was Elizabeth L. Cone, who died 26 January, 1846. By her he had five children: Festus Cone, born 7 June, 1838, died 8 February, 1839; Thomas Kelly, born 25 March, 1840 (H.C. 1861); Festus Cone, born 12 January, 1844; James Henry, born 20 January, 1846, graduated at Western Reserve, 1866, LL.B. at Harvard, 1869. He married, 1 December, 1846, Emmeline Russell, by whom he had two children: George Russell, born 31 January, 1851, died 9 September, 1859; Charles Chester, born 23 March, 1855.

Judge Bolton was a man of great energy and force of char-

acter, peremptory and decisive both at the bar and on the bench, social and companionable with his friends, by whom he was much beloved, but with a certain sternness of manner in the common intercourse of life, which prevented him from being generally popular. The resolutions adopted by the Cleveland bar after his death, and the speeches made on the occasion, showed the strong sense which was felt of his ability and worth.

1833. — MOSES KELLY, son of Daniel and Mary (Roupe) Kelly, was born at Groveland, New York, 21 January, 1809. He was prepared for college at the school at Temple Hill, Geneseo. Immediately after graduating, he began the study of law in the office of Orlando Hastings, Esq., of Rochester, N.Y., and with him completed his three years' course. In 1836 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and formed a partnership with his friend, classmate, and chum, Thomas Bolton, which continued twenty years. In 1839, Mr. Kelly was chosen city attorney. In 1844 and 1845 he was a member of the state senate. In September, 1866, Pres. Johnson nominated him United-States attorney for the northern district of Ohio. This office he held till the March following, when the senate refused to confirm the appointment.

He died, 15 August, 1870, of pulmonary consumption, after an illness of some months. He was an excellent lawyer, and in equity law stood pre-eminent. After his death, resolutions were passed by the members of the bar of Cuyahoga County, expressing in the strongest terms their sense of his worth as a lawyer and a man. Mr. Kelly married, in 1839, Jane, daughter of Gen. Howe, of New Haven, Conn., by whom he had six children, as follows: Frank Howe, born 21 May, 1840; Jane Eliza, born 28 January, 1842; George D., born November, 1844; Margaret S., born 16 June, 1846; Mary, born July, 1848, died July, 1863; Clara, born June, 1850.

The close connection and long intimacy between the subject of this notice and the last preceding one, should not be passed by in a sketch of their lives. They were both natives of Western New York, and were born in the same year, 1809. They were

fitted for college in the same school. They were chums and inseparable companions in college; and the names of "Bolton and Kelly" were always together on the lips of their classmates. Parted only during their years of professional preparation, they came together again, three years after graduating, to form a partnership, which continued for twenty years, and resumed a friendship which lasted until death, on which event they were separated by a space of less than six months. For many years they lived next to each other on Euclid Avenue, in houses exactly alike. Their life-long intimacy was the more remarkable, because of the wide difference in the characters of the two. Their tastes and habits of mind were not only unlike, but diametrically opposite. Mr. Kelly was a churchman and a conservative; Judge Bolton a radical in church and state. The former had much benevolence, the latter much thriftiness. Mr. Kelly had trained powers of thought and learning; Judge Bolton, homely common sense and sagacity. Each was consistent and faithful to his ideal.

1834. — Dr. CHARLES THACHER, and his brother, Rev. William Vincent Thacher, were born in Boston, 15 April, 1815. They were the sons of Mr. Charles Thacher, an honored and successful merchant of Boston, and his wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Hutchings, born in Gloucester, Mass. Charles and William received their preparatory education at the Latin School, while Mr. Benjamin Gould was head master. They entered Harvard College at the age of fifteen, A.D. 1830. They both received honorable parts at the Exhibition of May, 1833. Parts were also given to both at the Commencement, when they graduated. Owing to a great collegiate disturbance, and acting from a point of honor, Charles resigned his part and degree, 27 August, 1834. Some years after, he applied for and received the latter. He then studied medicine, and received his diploma. After visiting the most famous resorts of our own country, he sailed for Havre, 10 November, 1837, and prosecuted his studies in Paris, until the July of 1839. He travelled through France, a part of Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and returned to Paris in November. Here

he received the sad intelligence of the death of his beloved brother William. His mother and sister joined him in Paris, and travelled with him in Europe, until October, 1840, when he returned home.

After some years he gave up the practice of medicine, the profession of which had never been his unbiassed choice. He became partner in a wholesale periodical business, and eventually bought the whole of it. A year before his death this business was merged in the great corporation of the American News Company, whereof he retained his proportionate shares. He belonged to the famous "Cincinnati" Society, also to the Masonic Society.

He died at the age of fifty-three years, on 23 March, 1869, in Boston, at the residence in Chestnut Street, which he had occupied, at few intervals, for fifty years. The disease was said to be an enlargement of the liver. He bore the wasting pain of his two years' illness with marvellous patience. His last words were, "I am ready." He never married. He was a devoted and beloved son and brother, and a true and generous friend.

1835. — WARD NICHOLAS BOYLSTON was the son of John Lane and Sarah (Brooks) Boylston, of Princeton, Mass., and grandson of Ward Nicholas Boylston (born Ward Hallowell), the distinguished benefactor of Harvard College. He was born at Princeton, 10 August, 1815. He was early sent to school at Lancaster, afterward at Stow, and was fitted for college at Leicester Academy (1828-31), under the tuition of Mr. Richardson.

Directly after leaving college, he became a student of medicine with the late Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Boston. He attended medical lectures at Bowdoin College, and in the medical department of Harvard University, in which he took the degree of doctor of medicine in 1839. He practised medicine in Boston about five years. A part of this time he was one of the visiting physicians of the Boston Dispensary.

In 1844, having, by the death of his grandmother, come into possession of his grandfather's large estate at Princeton, he

withdrew from medical practice and went there to live. He resided in Princeton the rest of his life, enjoying and improving the beautiful landed property he had inherited. He was a very public-spirited and useful citizen of that town, — liberal in enterprises for the good of the town, and unostentatiously, but constantly benevolent to those who needed aid. He never accepted any public office. He frequently mingled in society in the cities of Boston and Worcester, and took extensive journeys in the United States and British American provinces, but never crossed the Atlantic. He was never married.

In 1866 he was attacked with the first symptoms of chronic disease, and after a sickness attended by much suffering, died at his home in Princeton, 10 February, 1870, aged fifty-four years and six months.

1835. — FREDERICK AUGUSTUS EUSTIS, born at Newport, R.I., 12 June, 1816; died in Beaufort, S.C., 19 June, 1871, aged fifty-five. The deceased was son of Abram Eustis (H.C. 1804) and Rebecca Sprague, daughter of Dr. John Sprague, of Dedham, Mass.*

Domiciled in early life at the successive military stations of his father as an officer in the regular United-States army, first at Newport, R.I., then at St. Augustine, Fla., then at Boston, Eustis was sent, at the age of eleven or twelve years, to Stow and Lancaster (Mass.) academies to fit for college, from which latter institution he entered the university in 1831, and continued with his class throughout the full college course. At school there could be no more exemplary scholar. In college he

* All the graduates of the name of Eustis, on the college catalogue, are of the same family. Among them are William Eustis (United-States secretary of war, governor of Massachusetts, &c., &c., H.C. 1772), great-uncle of Frederick; Abraham Eustis, his father (who early entered the regular army of the United States, and died in the service as brigadier-general in 1843, having especially distinguished himself in the Florida war, in which he had the chief command); George Eustis, his father's cousin (late chief-justice of Louisiana, died 1858, H.C. 1815); and his two younger brothers, John Fenwick Eustis (H.C. 1837, died 1844) and Henry L. Eustis (H.C. 1838, a graduate also of West Point, ex-major-general United-States army, and acting professor of engineering in the scientific department, H.C.), both of whom took very high rank in their respective classes.

was noted for the same propriety of deportment and faithful diligence in study, and early obtained a high rank as a student, which he maintained till graduating. Among his college honors were a Latin oration at the second (senior) exhibition, and a "literary discussion" at Commencement. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and also belonged to the undergraduate societies of the "Institute of 1770," and the "Hasty-Pudding Club."

After graduating, Mr. Eustis continued a year at the university as a resident graduate and proctor, and then completed the regular theological course of study for the ministry in the Divinity School. Quitting the university, he preached for some years in a private or *quasi*-family church in Philadelphia, Penn. (having charge at the same time of a private school), and subsequently filled the pulpit, temporarily, of several Unitarian churches in Boston and vicinity, with great acceptance to his hearers. He was just upon the point of accepting a permanent call at Nashua, N.H., when the death of his father devolved such family cares upon him that, coupled with his dislike of professional routine, he quitted the ministry to become a teacher and practical farmer. Having married in 1841, he settled himself at Milton, Mass., where he continued to reside till his decease, varying his residence only by going to the sea-islands of South Carolina for several winters to take charge of some cotton plantations belonging to his step-mother, the second wife of Gen. Eustis, and in which, at her decease, he and his brothers acquired a contingent pecuniary interest by her testamentary bequest. In the care and management of these estates, — which he would gladly have surrendered but for his interest in the welfare of the dependent negro occupants, who, after their emancipation by the war, became rather a burden and objects of charity, than the source of any income to the estate, — he contracted a malarious fever, of which he died.

The deceased, at the age of twenty-five, married Mary, the only daughter of the late Rev. Wm. E. Channing (H.C. 1798) and Ruth Gibbs Channing, by whom he leaves four surviving children, — a son and three daughters, — of whom Wil-

liam, the son, a graduate of the class of 1871, is at present a member of the Scientific School of the university.

We extract from an obituary notice by the friend and classmate whose initials it bears, and which appeared in the "Boston Daily Advertiser" of 27 June, 1871, the following sketch of Mr. Eustis's characteristic traits and career, abridged and slightly revised by its author:—

"Few persons to whom Mr. Frederick A. Eustis was known can have read the recent newspaper announcement of his death at Beaufort, S.C. (the 19th instant), without a poignant throb of pain and regret. Not only has a most estimable citizen, a beloved head of a family, and a respected member of society passed away, but to every one of his acquaintances some of the joy and gladness of life has been diminished in the sudden tidings of his decease. Without having made a name for himself in the world by proofs of extraordinary intellectual or practical ability, he yet has not gone out of it without impressing the memory of his character and life upon every one who ever came near enough to him to understand and appreciate him. Born a gentleman, gifted with some of the most attractive attributes of mind and body,—wit, grace, and personal gentility,—educated with the conscientiousness of a Christian scholar, and disciplined with the self-denial of a soldier, he early learnt the lesson of discerning and choosing the truly good and the usefully beautiful. Talent, tact, social distinction and favor, intellectual graces and accomplishments, were all subordinated in his life and conversation to the serious and higher uses of existence. From the most benighted colored laborer of the Southern plantation, up to the most cultivated and saintly of the Christian ministry,—such, for instance, as his celebrated father-in-law, Dr. William E. Channing, by whom he was held in the highest appreciation and regard,—he educated himself to sympathize with every thing human, and to stand by every thing humanly real. Nothing in the nature of a sham could pass the ordeal of his keen and scrutinizing realism. So it was, that, bred to the ministry, for which he had rare adaptation through his spiritual, æsthetic, and social endowments, he turned away to something which wore less the fetters of formalism, and in which he could find scope for the development of his purposes and ideas in his own downright way. Teacher, gardener, cotton-planter, he tried to work out as he best might some of the great problems of education, social economy, and human advancement. Doubtless feeble health and limited pecuniary resources had

much to do with controlling the sphere of his employment. Yet underneath an apparently unthriving and undistinguished career there always ran an earnest and persistent effort after the true and progressive, and an aiming at the higher ideal, which made his life a study worth the attention and imitation of the manliest and most cultured. And then with this grim earnestness there were combined so much courtesy and good-will, so much force and intellectual brightness, so much cheery readiness for duty, that one could be willing to work in his company in the most disheartening callings. The wit and *bel esprit* of his circle, the favorite with high and low among all who touched upon his sphere, he was ready at any time to quit the society of the cultivated and refined for the companionship of the uncultured, the debased, and degraded, in order to minister to his less favored and erring fellow-creatures of his own helping gifts and graces. The slave, the convict, and the outcast were especial objects of his kind consideration and succor. In his intercourse with these forlorn and repulsive specimens of our common nature, his original and acquired graces only shone the more conspicuous by contrast with the objects on which they were bestowed. Yet one can never help regretting that such a life should have been sacrificed to the supposed necessity of providing for the organization and administration of the field-labor of a large number of negro workmen, left in a state of destitution and distress by the casual interruption of plantation economy, and for whose care and guardianship the pecuniary bequest of his step-mother seemed to make him, in his own estimation, responsible. The plantation legacy became thus rather an enslavement of its owner to the laborers, than a gift of the slaves' labor and ownership to their master. It was in this self-enforced servitude of practical emancipation and philanthropy that Mr. Eustis contracted the malarious fever of which he died, at a distance from his home and family and friends, so beloved and so loving.

"To his college classmates, if none others, this brief notice of Mr. Eustis's life and death will touch a chord of sympathetic regard and regret. Who can think of him as the wit, the merry-maker, the "Harvard-Washington" orderly and driller, the foot-ball player of the Delta, the elegant scholar, the finished gentleman of his class, and not thank Heaven for his association and the joy of having known him?"

1836. — JAMES THACHER HODGE was born in Newburyport, Mass., 12 March, 1816. He was the son of Michael Hodge, of Newburyport, of the class of 1799, a lawyer by profession,

who died 6 July, 1816, and Betsey Hayward Elliott, widow of Daniel R. Elliott, of Savannah, Ga., and daughter of James and Susannah Thacher, of Plymouth, Mass., who died in Plymouth, 27 February, 1871. A short time before her husband's death, Mrs. Hodge moved to Plymouth, where James remained for a time under the instruction of Francis O. Dorr (H.C. 1825) and Josiah Moore (H.C. 1826). In 1827 he was placed under the care of Rev. Daniel Kimball (H.C. 1800), of Needham, with whom he remained until 1831, when he entered the academy at Northfield, under the management of Cyrus Hosmer, principal, and Edgar Buckingham (H.C. 1831), assistant. He was fitted for college under the immediate instruction of Mr. Buckingham, and entered Harvard in 1832. He had early shown a fondness for the study of mineralogy, and during his freshman year, having been refused permission to attend a course of lectures on that branch of science, which Dr. Charles T. Jackson was delivering before the advanced classes, accepted the invitation of Dr. Jackson to place himself under his private instruction during such hours as could be spared from his college studies. At the end of his freshman year he was absent from college several months, seeking in travel at the South the restoration of impaired health, but returned at the beginning of his sophomore year, and ran his collegiate career with good standing in his class, distinguishing himself, however, more in the acquisition of scientific knowledge, than in the prescribed field of academic study.

In June, 1836, he left college to take the position of assistant under Dr. Jackson in the geological survey of the public lands of Massachusetts in Maine, but received his degree in course with his class in the August following. He remained with Dr. Jackson until June, 1838; and in the second year of his labors in the field was intrusted with a party, under his exclusive command, in the work of tracing the rock formation, through Maine to the Canada line.

At the close of his work in Maine he at once joined Prof. Henry D. Rogers, under whom he acted as sub-assistant in

the geological survey of Pennsylvania. His duties were to explore and define the different rock formations within the limits of the district assigned to him, and in this work he laid the foundation of that extensive and thorough knowledge of the lower bituminous coal-measures which he afterwards acquired. He is represented by those who operated with him as having brought to his arduous labors, performed in an almost unbroken forest, a cool, clear head, and a conscientious devotion; and as the result of his explorations he gave to the world the first clear notion of the number and size of the coal areas of Northern Pennsylvania.

In 1841 Mr. Hodge made an extended tour through Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, engaged in the examination of lead and copper mines, and in the autumn of 1842 went to Cuba, where he spent a year, principally in the copper regions in the neighborhood of Neuvas. From 1843 to 1846 he was employed by corporations and capitalists in examining the mineral resources of various parts of the country, and in the latter year visited Lake Superior for the purpose of exploring the copper regions in that vicinity. During several subsequent years he was occupied in his professional pursuits in different parts of the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, and in 1851 visited England for the purpose of examining the mines of Cornwall. In 1853 and 1854 he was employed at Bristol, R.I., in connection with the coal mines in that region, and again in the summer of 1854 and 1856 was engaged in mining operations at Lake Superior.

In 1857 he connected himself with the "American Cyclopædia," to which he assiduously devoted himself until its completion in 1863, embodying in his contributions, more than twelve hundred in number, the results of his researches and learning. Among the most important articles for which that work was indebted to his pen, were those on anthracite coal, copper, electricity, fur, geology, glaciers, glass, iron, printing, ships, steel, and Lake Superior. He had also previously been connected with the editorial department of the "New York Mining Journal," and had contributed many valuable articles to the "Eighty Years' Progress."

In 1863 he again visited the mines of Nova Scotia ; in 1864 was connected for a time with the Beekman iron mines on the Hudson ; and in 1865 went to Montana, where he purchased and opened gold mines in behalf of capitalists in New York. In 1868 he was engaged in scientific explorations in California and Arizona, in 1869 was employed in the survey of the Cumberland coal region, and in 1870 made an examination of the copper mines of North Carolina. In 1871 he spent the summer in labors connected with the geological survey of the state of Ohio, and early in the autumn left Cleveland for Lake Superior, on a tour for health and pleasure. He took a steamer at Marquette, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, on Thursday, 12 October, on his way home ; but, encountering a severe gale, the steamer foundered on Lake Huron on Sunday, the 15th, and he, with all, except seventeen of the crew and two of the passengers, was lost.

He was married in Plymouth, 3 February, 1846, to Mary Spooner Russell, daughter of John and Deborah Russell, of Plymouth, and had four children, all of whom are now living, — Elizabeth Thacher, born 9 November, 1846 ; John Russell, born 26 November, 1847 ; James Michael, born 3 April, 1850 ; and Mary, born 17 December, 1854.

Mr. Hodge was a member of the New-York Lyceum of Natural History, the Kirkland Academy of Sciences of Cleveland, Ohio, and of the Cincinnati Society. At the time of his death his professional enthusiasm and zeal had lost none of their freshness ; and there is little doubt that, had his life been spared, he would have crowned a career already distinguished by brilliant achievements in the fields of science.

1837. — HORACE MORISON, the second son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Hopkins) Morison, and the third of seven children, was born in Peterboro', N.H., 13 September, 1810. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had been respectable farmers, and among the prominent citizens of the town. When he was nine years old his father died, and the family were left dependent for their support mainly on the great energy and capacity of their mother.

Till he was nearly twenty-one years of age, Horace was employed, first on a farm and then in a cabinet-maker's shop, with only such means of education as were furnished by the common schools of the town, and a few weeks of instruction in what is now the Appleton Academy, in New Ipswich. In September, 1831, he became a member of Phillips Exeter Academy, where he remained till 1834, when he was admitted as a sophomore in Harvard University. While in college he was saved from drowning by Henry L. Eustis, now professor in the Scientific School, who rescued him from the Charles River after he had become wholly unconscious. He received a first Bowdoin prize for a dissertation in his junior year, and being numbered among the most able rather than the most accomplished scholars of his class, he was graduated sixth or eighth in rank.

Immediately on leaving college he went to Baltimore as assistant teacher to Mr. John Prentiss, who was then at the head of the academical department of the Maryland University, and who, when he retired from that place in 1841, was succeeded in the office by Mr. Morison. In 1854 Mr. Morison, with a constitution seriously impaired, went back to Peterboro', to the farm which he had bought the year before, and which had been occupied by his father and grandfather. At the end of two years he had so far recovered his health that he returned to Baltimore, and opened a school for young ladies. With one intermission of about a year, he continued in this occupation till February, 1869, when he withdrew finally from Baltimore, and, with broken health, spent the summers on his farm in Peterboro', and the winters in Portsmouth, N.H., till 5 August, 1870, when he died of dysentery, thus closing a faithful, laborious, and useful life. His qualities of mind and character were solid rather than brilliant. He was a man of warm affections, great sweetness of disposition, and of childlike purity and truthfulness.

He was married in July, 1841, to Mary Elizabeth Lord, daughter of Samuel Lord, of Portsmouth, N.H., who is still living, with their four children; viz., Elizabeth Whitridge, born 8 December, 1842; Mary Ann, born October 24, 1844;

Caroline Augusta, born 20 September, 1847; and Samuel Lord, born 28 October, 1851. He published in Philadelphia anonymously one small volume, called "Pebbles on the Seashore." It was intended for children, and had a good sale, but has long been out of print.

1838. — NATHAN HALE, son of Nathan and Sarah Preston (Everett) Hale, was born in Boston, 18 November, 1818, and died in Boston, 9 January, 1871. His disease was a concealed cancerous tumor.

He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School; but, after he had begun his course in that school, he left it for two years, and spent those years in the English High School. In this school he acquired his early training for mathematics, in which line of research he was always interested, and made curious and accurate study. In college he was one of the editors of "Harvardiana," then in its fourth and last year. The other editors were Rufus King, Charles Woodman Scates, James Russell Lowell, and George Warren Lippitt, all of whom survive him. It may interest old graduates to say at random that "Cæcinna Poetus" and the "Camera Obscura" are two of his many papers there. The last has an interest in the history of science as containing a recognition, as early as February, 1833, of the value of Morse's telegraphic alphabet.

As soon as he left college he accepted an appointment as assistant topographical engineer on the state map of Massachusetts. The topography on the western counties of that map is from his own hand, drawn from surveys made in the field in 1838, 1839, and 1840. He was not all the time occupied in this service. He pursued his law studies partly at the Law School, and partly with Charles Pelham Curtis (H.C. 1811). He took the degree of LL.B. in 1840. He opened an office for the practice of the law, but his attention was at the same time drawn to journalism. Mr. T. H. Carter, of Boston, established in 1841 the "Boston Miscellany," and Mr. Hale was its first editor for one year. He had very great success in this duty, and it gave, perhaps, the literary bent to his after life. From 1842, for many years he was co-editor with his father, Nathan Hale

(Williams C. 1804 ; H.C. LL.D. 1853), of the " Boston Daily Advertiser," and frequently had sole charge of that journal in his father's long absences from Boston.

It was, perhaps, in the various work of a political editor that he made the larger number of his friends. But his health, never vigorous, was not sufficient for its daily and nightly requisitions ; and after 1855 his work in journalism was only that of a frequent contributor, always in demand for different journals. His passion for study continued till the last days of his life ; and the range of his information, as to books and history, seemed to his friends unlimited. He had made special study of the literature of England, but he never forgot his loyalty to the ancient classics. The precision of his mind and his fondness for the pure mathematics bore results in the accuracy of his literary work, on subjects wholly disconnected with them.

To fill a temporary vacancy in the faculty of Union College, Schenectady, caused by Pres. Hickock's resignation, he accepted a professorship in that institution in 1868. On the appointment of Dr. Alden to the presidency, he returned to Boston. He engaged at once in the superintendence of " Old and New," and continued the associate editor of that journal till he died.

" This man had the gift of making friends." This statement, made at his funeral, is precisely true. Brilliant in mental accomplishment as he was, yet he is remembered as the most affectionate, loyal, and self-sacrificing of friends by those who knew him. And, though his permanent memorials in literature are few, he will be long remembered by those who studied with him, worked with him, or talked with him.

He left, nearly ready for press, a " General Survey of the History and Progress of English Literature, from the Earliest Days." Mr. Hale was never married.

1840. — GEORGE FRANCIS CHEVER, son of James W. and Lydia (Dean) Chever, was born in Salem, Mass., 30 November, 1819. He pursued his studies, preparatory to admission to Harvard College, in 1836, at the Salem Latin School, the latter part of the time under the charge of Oliver Carlton (Dart. C. 1824).

After graduation he entered upon the study of the law, and was for some time in the Law School at Cambridge, and was in due time admitted to the Essex bar, in Salem. He removed soon after to Mississippi, with the design of practising his profession in the city of Natchez; but the climate proved unfavorable to his health, and after remaining two years, during which time he experienced a severe sickness, he returned to Salem with impaired health and constitution, which was never strong, materially shattered. He then spent several months at the Azores, or Western Islands, and on his return opened a law office in Salem, and entered the pursuit of his chosen profession. He became interested in political matters, and was an active supporter of the whig party. His attention was soon drawn to the antislavery question, then becoming prominent in national politics, and, upon the formation of the free-soil party, espoused that cause with all the ardor of his earnest and sincere nature. He gave attention, also, to matters of public education, and, being chosen a member of the school committee, devoted much time and labor to the interests of the public schools. His excellent talents and superior acquirements rendered him very useful in these labors, and by voice and pen, in address and reports, he served the public with enthusiasm and success. To promote the prospects of the antislavery party in this vicinity, he published "The Free World," a political weekly, during the campaign of 1848; but the excitements and irritations of political life were too much for his temperament, unusually sensitive and impressible, and after two or three years of service, during which he was a frequent contributor to the press, he withdrew from this exciting field of labor. From this time forth he gave his attention chiefly to literary pursuits, and wrote freely upon his chosen topics, both in prose and verse. As an essayist, he wrote with facility and grace, and his poetical compositions were marked by delicacy of fancy and an easy rhythmic flow. But, during these years, he was frequently prostrated by turns of illness and of mental depression. A collection of poems, which he had partially prepared for publication, was left unfinished when mental exertion became no longer pos-

sible. As a member of the Essex Institute, he gave considerable attention to subjects of local history, and prepared a series of papers upon Philip English and his times, which indicated habits of careful research and genuine antiquarian enthusiasm, which is one of the most valuable and interesting documents issued by that excellent society.

Mr. Chever was a voluminous writer, but many of the fruits of his facile pen never saw the light, but were reserved for publication when returning health and renewed vivacity should encourage their author. But this time never came. The malady, which had long threatened him, advanced apace, and the prostration of mind and body compelled him to seek quiet and repose. He lingered for a few years in feebleness and despondency, and died in Pepperell, Mass., 5 April, 1871, unmarried.

1841. — SETH EDWARD SPRAGUE died of consumption, at his residence in Ashburton Place, Boston, 22 June, 1869, aged 48 years. Born at Hallowell, Me., 12 April, 1821, he was the second son of the Hon. Peleg and Sarah (Deming) Sprague. He was a descendant of William Sprague, who emigrated from England in 1629, and settled in Hingham in 1634, and of his oldest son Samuel, of Marshfield, who was a representative for four years, register of deeds, and the last secretary of the Old Colony. His grandfather, Seth Sprague, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, in the house and senate, for about thirty years.

His father, born in Duxbury, graduated at Harvard College in 1812, and, after studying law, went to Hallowell, Me., where he successfully practised his profession. A member of the State legislature in 1821-22, he was twice elected to the National House of Representatives in 1824-26, and to the Senate of the United States in 1829. He afterwards moved to Boston, where he continued the practice of the law. Appointed judge of the United States District Court for Massachusetts in 1841, he filled the office with signal ability, until his resignation in 1865. His speeches and addresses, together with his judicial decisions, have been published in three volumes. He received the degree

of LL.D. from his Alma Mater in 1847. Judge and Mrs. Sprague still reside in Boston (1872).

Seth Edward was educated for Cambridge, partly at Hallowell, and later at the school of Stephen Minot Weld (H.C. 1826), at Jamaica Plain. He entered the freshman class in 1837, and graduated in 1841, taking the degree of LL.B., after a course in the Law School. He then entered the office of Wm. Gray, Esq., and was shortly after admitted to the bar. In 1842 he was appointed clerk of the United-States District Court, which position he held until a few months before his death, when failing health obliged him to resign. He was a great sufferer from asthma, and, in 1852, made a trip to California, by which he was much benefited. His experiences in the then unsettled state of society on the Pacific coast were most interesting, and were the subject of many a humorous and graphic narration. He twice visited Europe. His occasional contributions to the press were of an ephemeral nature, but always full of wit and point.

His death was brought to the notice of the court by M. F. Dickinson, Jr., Esq., the assistant district attorney, 25 June, 1869, when he spoke of his impressive manner, of his courtesy, and his patience and forbearance in office. Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq., spoke of his quick wit and humor, his faculty of concise and felicitous expression, and bore testimony to the efficiency of his administration. He stated that, for regularity, openness, and moderation, no office of the kind in the country had surpassed that of the late clerk. C. L. Woodbury, Esq., then referred to Mr. Sprague's taste for reading and cultivation. "His wit was keen and sparkling, while his range of acquirement was far greater and more considerable than any but his personal friends may have supposed."

Judge Lowell, in reply, alluded to his pleasant personal and official relations with Mr. Sprague, to his thorough knowledge of his duties, and the facilities which his experience, willingly imparted, had given to practitioners. He especially referred to the courage, gentleness, and thought for others with which he looked death in the face, saying, in conclusion: "The tribute

of this informal gathering, which results from a suggestion by me, is fitting and appropriate. It is proper that this day should be devoted to the remembrance of the faithful officer, and steadfast friend, whom we shall meet no more in this place, which was the scene of his labors."

The court was then adjourned to attend the funeral.

Indolent as to physical exertion, intellectually, Mr. Sprague was not only always clever, but at times brilliant. Too favorable circumstances, the stimulus wanting for direct exertion in his profession, and his settling down to a routine, gave to his generation a result less marked than his inherited abilities and personal culture warranted.

He married, 11 September, 1848, Harriet Bordman, daughter of William and Susan Ruggles (Bordman) Lawrence. She was born in Boston, 8 January, 1826. Their children:—
1. Wm. Lawrence, born 20 July, 1849 (H.C. 1871); in Law School. 2. Fanny Bordman, born 29 September, 1851, died 16 July, 1856. 3. Charles Franklin, born 10 June, 1857. 4. Richard, born 16 June, 1859. 5. Elizabeth Lejée, born 25 April, 1863, died 7 September, 1864.

1843.—EDWARD MORRELL was born in Philadelphia, Pa., 31 October, 1824. He was the eldest son of Dr. Robert Morrell,—who served with the United-States forces under Gen. Jackson in Louisiana, during the war of 1812,—and of Laurette (Toussard) Morrell, daughter of Gen. Toussard, an artillery officer of Napoleon's army, who afterwards emigrated to America, and was employed upon our coast fortifications.

The subject of this sketch resided chiefly on his father's plantation, "Recompenza," in San Marcos, Cuba, until 1835, and was during part of this time the pupil of Miss Mary Peabody, now Mrs. Horace Mann. He was fitted for college by Mr. M. L. Hurlbut, and entered (without conditions) the sophomore class of Harvard College in 1840. He graduated with honors in 1843, and after a brief visit to his father's estates in Cuba, spent a year in the Harvard Law School, a year in the office of Hon. George T. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass., and a third year in that of Messrs. Sohier and Welch, in Boston. He was ad

mitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1846, and practised law in Boston till 1852, when he removed to Philadelphia to join his parents, who had just removed to that city from Cuba. For the remainder of his life he resided partly in Philadelphia and partly in New York, spending most of his summers in Newport, R.I. In 1860 he married Ida, third daughter of Col. John Hare Powel, of Philadelphia, — an officer of the war of 1812, — and of Julia (De Veaux) Powel. He died at Newport, 3 September, 1871, leaving a widow and three children. He had one brother, Charles Henry Morrell (H.C. 1847), and one sister, wife of Don Pedro Lambert Fernandez, of Cuba.

1844. — CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY, Jr., was born at Fayal, Azores, 10 August, 1823. He was a son of Charles William Dabney and Frances (Alsop) Pomeroy, both natives of the United States. The name of his mother's family was one of reputation in Massachusetts formerly, but is since most familiar in Ohio, where it honors the shire town of Meigs County. His father's family was of French extraction, and the name was originally D'Aubigné. All over the island of Fayal the Dabney family is spoken of as *the family* (*a família*), such distinction has it acquired there. Since early in the present century, John Dabney came from the United States, established himself in business, and held the office of United-States consul. Charles William, the son of John, succeeded to the business, and to the consulship, which he retained for many years. He was a man of great energy and dignity of character, of almost world-wide reputation: so well beloved, and of such influence in the island where he lived, as to be, it is said, essentially its king.

The childhood of Charles William, Jr., — with the exception of a visit to the United States when he was nine years old, — was passed on the island of Fayal, where he was educated entirely by ladies of the family, till, in 1834, he was placed at Mr. Stephen M. Weld's school, in Jamaica Plain, Mass. In the autumn of 1835, accompanied by Mr. Eben S. Brooks, who had just graduated at Harvard, he returned home, and continued five years under the tuition of that gentleman, the last year being passed in Europe.

He entered college in 1840. Through the whole course he was earnest and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and a complete gentleman in all his connections. A frank countenance, close-curling blond hair, a compact figure, and manly bearing, marked his appearance. He excelled in athletic exercises; and, if occasion required, his muscular arm was ready, as was his spirit, in defence of right. He was a member of several college clubs, among them the Porcellian Club and the Pierian Sodality. His interest in music outlasted his college days; and when the Harvard Musical Association was formed, he early became a member. Of college honors he took his full share: a *detur* in the sophomore year, a part at both the junior and senior exhibitions, and one at Commencement, ranking about sixteenth or seventeenth, when he graduated in 1844.

The two graduates of the same name who had preceded him were both his kinsmen,—Frederick, of the class of 1828, being his uncle, and Jonathan Peele Dabney, of the class of 1811, a cousin several times removed. Rev. John Bass, of the class of 1737, was the father of his great-grandmother on the paternal side; and Samuel Wyllys, of the class of 1653 (a son of George Wyllys, of Hartford, Conn., governor of the colony in 1642, on whose estate grew the historic "Charter Oak"), was his maternal ancestor.

After graduating, Dabney returned to Fayal, and was occupied for a year and a half as tutor to his youngest brother. Early in the year 1846 he came again to the United States, and entered the counting-house of Messrs. Alsop and Chauncey, in New York, and afterwards that of Howland and Aspinwall, of the same city, where he remained between one and two years. He then established himself in mercantile business in Boston, having formed a copartnership for that purpose with his cousin and classmate, Frederick Cunningham, which lasted till the death of the latter, when the business was carried on by Dabney alone. 18 July, 1849, he was married to Susan Heard Oliver, daughter of Francis Johannot Oliver and May Caroline Alsop, of Middletown, Conn., and went to live at Jamaica Plain, where his children were born: May Oliver Alsop, 24

May, 1850; Frances Aimee, 7 September, 1854 (who died in infancy); and Susan Heard Oliver, 11 June, 1857.

In the war of the Rebellion he was appointed major of the Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Militia, which was mustered in 25 August, 1862, sent on service to North Carolina, and returned to Massachusetts to be mustered out, 18 June, 1863.

Since his entrance into business, and his marriage, Mr. Dabney had rested little from the cares and anxieties that beset his earnest life. He had indefinite plans for the future, however, of a journey to Europe, and of remaining there several years. These were suddenly solved one winter night, when his house was burned to the ground. Preparations were hurried, and in November, 1868, he sailed, with his family, for Fayal, where they passed several months before crossing to Lisbon and to England. Already ill and worn with overwork before leaving America, the strength that had before answered every exigency failed him. Though intervals of seemingly pristine health forbade any suspicion of his actual condition, the day came when a cold developed alarming symptoms. He was removed from Paris to Malvern, England (where he met his father and some other friends from Fayal), and died there, 22 December, 1870.

His character is admirably sketched, in an obituary by a friend and classmate, printed in the "Boston Daily Advertiser," 17 January, 1871.

1847. — CHARLES EDWARD HODGES was born in Boston, Mass., 22 December, 1824; died in Dorchester, Mass., 14 June, 1870. He was the fourth child of his parents.

His father was George Atkinson Hodges, merchant, of Boston, son of Jonathan Hodges and Elizabeth Ropes. He married Abigail Eliza White, daughter of Henry White and Phebe Brown, 9 October, 1817, at Cherry Hill Farm, Beverly, Mass. Judge Nathaniel Ropes (H.C. 1745) and Edward Hodges (H.C. 1823) were ancestors of Mr. Hodges.

Mr. Hodges studied at Philadelphia, Salem, and Lowell. On his graduation, he joined the Divinity School at Cambridge, class of 1850. On 11 June, 1851, he was ordained as pastor

of the Unitarian Society at Barre, Mass., and was married on the same day to Mary Elizabeth Blood, daughter of Oliver H. Blood, M.D. (H.C. 1821), and Ellen Ward Blake, daughter of Hon. Francis Blake, Worcester, Mass.

Mr. Hodges remained in Barre three years. He was settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1854; and his health failing, he soon after left the ministry, and entered mercantile life in 1856. Early in 1868 the disease began, which, after two years of great and constant suffering, ended his life.

Mr. Hodges left a widow and five children: Harry Blake, born in Barre, 14 August, 1852; Frank Appleton, born in Watertown, 30 December, 1855; Charles Edward, born in Dorchester, 22 May, 1859; Percy, born in Dorchester, 3 October, 1861; Mary Elizabeth, born in Dorchester, 29 February, 1864.

Mr. Hodges was a man of great decision of character, and high moral and physical courage. His preaching was direct and earnest, — always true to human rights and freedom of thought and speech. Amid the cares of business, and under the heavy suffering of sickness, he kept his interest in literature and science, and in all the reforms of the day. His social life was marked by genial warmth and quickness of sympathy.

A friend writes: "If I were to choose a word that should best express his distinctive moral quality, I should call it *loyalty*, — loyalty to friendship, to functions, to manly convictions, and to ideal aims."

1852. — CALVIN GATES PAGE was born at 69 Myrtle Street, Boston, 3 July, 1829, — the son of Calvin Page, by trade a mason, born in Hardwick, Mass. Mr. Page came to Boston in early life, and worked on some of the fortifications in the harbor. His mother's name was Philanda Gates, born in Spencer, Mass. [Her father and brother moved to Eastern Pennsylvania before she was twenty.] A woman of rare sweetness of temper, and a great deal of what Mrs. Beecher Stowe calls "faculty." Their son was the only child who lived longer than ten months.

At the Mayhew School and the English High School he re-

ceived the Franklin medals. Thinking that a mercantile life would best suit his tastes, he entered a jobbing house in Milk Street; but three weeks of business made him glad to yield to his parents' wishes, and two years more saw him through the Latin School, — the "short course" being made still shorter by a dislocated wrist, caused by a fall in the gymnasium.

He entered college in 1848. His partiality for mathematics and proficiency in that science, arising from the thorough groundwork laid at the English High School, would alone have given him rank; but excellence in all other departments aided him to maintain a good standing. His father died during his college course, and the settlement of his estate devolved on him, causing frequent absences from Cambridge during one year, which affected his absolute rank in the class. But his friends do not remember him for his undoubted abilities. They like to recall his commanding form, his expressive face, his hearty greetings, his love of fun, his thorough enjoyment of all that was beautiful or noble, his scorn of all that was base, his great generosity, and his tender heart. More than one of his classmates could testify of timely help; and one was enabled to complete his college course only by Page's offer to be his banker till better times came. Such a man could not fail to be popular in his class, and accordingly he was a leading spirit in societies, class-meetings, and scrapes. If a petition to the faculty, or a class agreement was to be circulated, Page was pretty sure to be the man to carry it round. He belonged to the Institute of 1770, the Rumford, the Natural History, the Ψ χ , and the Hasty-Pudding Club. He shone most in a little society of intimate friends, who cherish the memory of the stories he read to them and the songs he sung; of his joyous laugh, his ready sympathy, and manliness. In the senior year he was elected class secretary; and it is easy to recall his tall figure as he strode about the grounds, with the great folio that was his badge of office under his arm. To some of us there is hardly a pleasant memory of college life that does not bring him to mind.

Graduating in 1852, after a trip to the White Mountains, he entered the Boylston Medical School, also obtaining a coveted

place as one of the late Dr. J. Mason Warren's private pupils. In July, 1853, he went to Europe, returning in November; he spent the time, except what was devoted to a tour of the lakes in detail, in the then famous hospitals of Paris. When the cholera visited Boston in 1854, he was an assistant in the cholera hospital on Fort Hill. He took his degree of M.D. in 1855.

Dr. Page was as active in his profession as he had been in his class. Soundness of judgment and quickness of mind, with good powers of observation and fondness for reading, enabled him to take a high stand in the esteem of his brethren and the confidence of the public. He was always investigating surgical appliances, and welcomed all proposed aids to diagnosis or treatment, although cautious in their employment till their usefulness was assured. He was steadily acquiring a good practice, when the war broke out, and he offered his services to government. He was employed at various posts as acting assistant-surgeon, and was appointed surgeon to the Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Regiment at its formation, where he served with the same conscientiousness and unselfish devotion that stamped all his work.

Fifteen months before the close of the war he was at Gallop's Island as port-surgeon. On his return home it became certain that his health was seriously affected, and that he could not devote himself to practice as he used to do. Sudden attacks of severest pain prostrated him for days. Nevertheless, he did all the work he could. He was secretary of the Massachusetts Medical Society; was treasurer of his parish, the New North Religious Society; was elected to (and this meant with him worked in) the school committee, his place on which he resigned only two weeks before his death "on account of impaired health." He was a member of the Medical Improvement and the Medical Observation Societies, the Obstetric Society, the Medical Benevolent, the Howard Benevolent, the Boston Provident Association, the Boston Dispensary, the Medical Book Club, and the Union Club. The school committee was the only public office in which he desired to serve. His report of the school committee in 1868 was a work of conscientious labor, performed

under difficulties of bodily weakness, which at last, by over-exertion in a very feeble state, put an end to his life. A month before his death he removed from the house in which he was born to Marlborough Street. He was anticipating much happiness in this new home, with a family to whom he was devoted, where every thing had been planned to suit his tastes and convenience, when a fresh attack of pain, arising from perforation of the gall-bladder, caused his death on 29 May, 1869, six weeks before his fortieth birthday. He was buried at Mount Auburn. — *Eheu! quam minus cum reliquis versari quam tui meminisse.*

Dr. Page was married 3 October, 1854, to Susan Haskell, daughter of Dr. Nathan Cooley and Susan Prentice Keep. Their children were: Edith, born 26 June, 1855; Hollis Bowman, 27 October, 1859; Nathan Keep, 18 January, 1861, died, aged 3 years; Calvin Gates, born 9 July, 1867.

Obituary notices of Dr. Page appeared in the "Boston Transcript" of 29 May, 1869, and the "Sunday Times" of May 30. Appropriate mention was made of him by Dr. Alfred Hitchcock in an address before the Massachusetts Medical Society at their annual meeting, 2 June, 1869. Resolutions in honor of him were passed by the Boston Society for Medical Observation, by the Boston School Committee, the standing committee of the New North Religious Society, and by his class.

1854. — EDMUND RHETT, fourth son of Robert Barnwell Rhett, a well-known member of Congress, from South Carolina, and Elizabeth Burnet, his wife, was born 19 November, 1833. After two years at the University of South Carolina, he entered junior at Harvard, where he scandalized the faculty by keeping a bear, in imitation of Lord Byron; but soon became popular with his classmates, in spite of the extravagance of his political views. After taking his degree in 1854, he studied law in Charleston, and became a frequent contributor to the "Mercury," the leading organ of the secession interest, then edited by his elder brother. On the breaking out of the civil war, he became a captain in a volunteer regiment, but ill health compelled him to return to his editorial duties. The termination

of the struggle left his family impoverished ; but he accepted the issue without a murmur, worked hard on a plantation in support of his aged father, and died, unmarried, of consumption, 29 July, 1871, in his thirty-eighth year. Mr. Rhett was a writer of no mean ability, and not a little rancor ; but in private life he was ever amiable and genial, and, to the last, sent kind remembrances to his Northern friends, who retained a lively interest in his welfare.

1855. — SAMUEL RINGGOLD SCHLEY, eldest son of William Schley, a distinguished lawyer of Baltimore, and Anne Cadwallader, daughter of Gen. Samuel Ringgold, was born in Frederick, Md., October, 1836. A pupil of Mr. McNally, of Baltimore, he entered junior at Harvard in 1853, passing a very successful examination. Although not ambitious of college honors, he was a great reader, with an especial fondness for the classics, a taste which he retained through life. Modest and unassuming, with no disposition for general society, he was not widely known at Cambridge, but enjoyed the warm attachment of a little circle of friends of his own and other classes, who found him not merely a pleasant companion, but a kind, courteous, and straightforward gentleman. After taking his degree in 1855, he remained a year at the University as a resident graduate, and then studied law in Baltimore. But, preferring a less sedentary life, he removed to a family estate in the interior of Maryland, where he chiefly resided many years, occupied with agriculture and field sports. His health failing, he was led to give much thought to religion, and became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. This inspired him with so much zeal and devotion that he determined to fit himself for the priesthood, and entered the order of Lazarists at St. Vincent de Paul's Seminary, Germantown, Pa. He made rapid progress in his studies, besides devoting himself to the care of the sick, in which he displayed peculiar gentleness and aptitude. Over-tasking a constitution never robust, he was ordered to a milder climate, and died of consumption in New Orleans, 21 April, 1871, in the thirty-fifth year of his age, surrounded by warm religious friends, whose account of his last moments was very

consoling to those who loved him. At his request, his remains were interred in the vault of his order at Germantown.

1857. — JOSIAH NEWELL WILLARD was the son of Dr. Henry and Rebecca A. (Grozier) Willard, and was born in Provincetown, Mass., 16 November, 1835. His grandfather had been a country physician, but for twenty years before his death had lived on his farm in Wrentham. His father practised for seventeen years in Provincetown, then moved to Fall River, and afterwards to Boston, where he died in 1855.

Dr. J. N. Willard graduated in medicine in 1860. Before taking his medical degree, he passed a year at the Massachusetts General Hospital as one of the house physicians. In August, 1861, he was commissioned assistant-surgeon of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers. In November, 1862, he became surgeon of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and, in that capacity, served until October, 1864, when his health became seriously injured, and he was discharged for disability. He remained in Boston for some time, and started for California, in search of health, in January, 1865. In March, 1866, he engaged himself as surgeon of a line of steamers running between San Francisco, Cal., and Mazatlan, in Mexico. He remained in this employment, though with constantly failing health, until October, 1869, when he became more ill, and, by the advice of friends, went to Minnesota. In the spring he set out on his journey home, and reached Philadelphia, where he died, among his friends, 1 May, 1870.

1857. — FRANCIS CODMAN ROPES, son of William and Mary Anne (Codman) Ropes, was born at Islington, London, during the temporary residence of his parents at that place, 7 October, 1837. His ancestors, on the father's side, were among the first settlers of Massachusetts, being found in Salem about 1630. His father was a well-known merchant of Boston. His mother was a daughter of the late Hon. John Codman, also a well-known merchant of Boston. He was educated in the Boston schools, and in 1857 was graduated at Cambridge. He took his degree in medicine at Harvard University in 1860, and immediately went to Europe to continue his studies there. Dur-

ing more than four years he devoted himself assiduously to his work, under the best masters of the day in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. He occasionally devoted a few weeks to travel; but, for the greater part of the time, busied himself in laying the foundation of a medical education, on which to establish his future professional career. At Edinburgh he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which latter institution he was made a fellow in August, 1864; he was also a member of the Hunterian Medical Society of Edinburgh, and corresponding member of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society.

Dr. Ropes returned to this country in October, 1864, and at once became an acting assistant-surgeon in the hospital at Readville, where he remained till the discontinuance of the hospital in the summer of 1865. He then began practice in Boston; soon became one of the attending physicians, and, afterwards, one of the surgeons of the Boston Dispensary. He was elected surgeon to the out-patients at the Boston City Hospital in August, 1867, and one of the visiting surgeons of the same, to serve from 1 April, 1868. This latter position he held at the time of his death, being the youngest member of the staff.

His health had not been very firm while in Europe; and shortly after his return to this country he recognized, for the first time, that he was afflicted with Bright's disease of the kidneys. He had several acute attacks of this disease from 1865 to 1869, and, when overworked, complained frequently of great exhaustion; but, by dint of great care, the best medical advice, and a naturally vigorous constitution, he managed to enjoy, on the whole, good health, up to the time of his last attack on 1 September, 1869. He died two weeks later, on the 15th. Dr. Ropes was never married.

A notice of him by his friend, Dr. Dyer Duckworth, of London, is copied from the "British Medical Journal" of 10 October, 1869: "The character of Dr. Ropes was one of singular beauty and worth. In his profession he was earnest and active; devoted with his whole soul to medicine, as a true physician

should be, he was respected and beloved by his brethren and his patients, and seemed destined to eminence at an early age. The resolutions by the members of his college-class express concisely and truly their testimony to the worth of his private character, and will meet a ready response from those who knew him. We recall the modesty and purity of his private life; the untiring energy, ability, and conscientiousness with which he followed his chosen profession; the kindness and simplicity of his nature; his high sense of honor; his love of home and music and near friends; his interest in the welfare of college mates and college associations; and, finally, that peaceful and strong Christian faith, formed early in life, which gave him such resignation and unwillingness to spare himself, even when suffering from a fatal disorder."

1861. — CHARLES DUNCAN LAMB was born in Boston, 13 May, 1841. His father, Thomas Lamb, president of the New-England Bank, was a shipping-merchant of Boston. His mother, Hannah Dawes Eliot, was born in Roxbury, daughter of Wm. G. Eliot, and granddaughter of Hon. Judge Dawes, of Boston. Duncan was fitted for college by Thomas Bradford. He went after graduation to Philadelphia, into the store of his uncle, Frank Andrew Eliot, a wool-merchant in that city. One month before Duncan was to have been taken into the firm, his uncle, Mr. Eliot, went to the war as captain of the One-hundred-and-fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville; and Duncan, who had ardently desired to enlist after he left college, returned to Boston to receive a commission as second-lieutenant of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery Company from Gov. Andrew. Before returning home, Duncan acted several weeks as a private in a Pennsylvania light artillery company, which was raised in haste to protect Pennsylvania from a raid by Gen. Lee.

When Duncan was at Fortress Monroe he received a letter from his friend and classmate, Stephen M. Weld, then colonel of the Fifty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, inviting him to join his regiment as captain, saying they "were under fire, and should remain so till they got into Richmond." Duncan went imme-

diately. He was in that awful battle, over the mine, before Petersburg, 30 July, 1864, when his colonel and all his superior officers were either taken prisoners or wounded. Three officers and one hundred and four men of this regiment came out of this battle.

Duncan was in command of this remnant of the Fifty-sixth when they were ordered to keep the rebels from attacking the Fifth Corps, who were retaking the Weldon Railroad. About an hour before this battle, but after the order had been given, Duncan received a staff commission, and was ordered to join his general at once. This commission was in his pocket, saturated with blood, when he was brought home.

In this battle of the Weldon Railroad, Duncan received a severe wound from a minie ball, which entered his neck, breaking his under jaw. He was taken to the City Point Hospital in Virginia, and his life was despaired of for a long time. Youth and a powerful constitution prevailed, and after many months of severe suffering he recovered. In 1865 he went to Europe, where he consulted with the best surgeons in England and France. Nothing more could be done for his comfort than had been done by Dr. Townsend and others in Boston. He was always obliged to wear a frame in his mouth, to keep his face in form. This was not apparent, as his thick beard covered it; but he never, for one moment, was free from annoyance. He suffered in speaking and in eating. But his nearest friend never heard one complaint or regret from him; his patience was simply wonderful.

In 1866 he resumed business as a wool-broker, but soon gave it up, for it was so difficult to talk, and it gave him constant disquiet. Then he studied under Mr. Ware at the Technological Institute, hoping to become an architect, for his taste had always led him to this study; but his health steadily declined. Seeing him about, his intimate friends did not dream how constantly he suffered, for he *never* spoke of himself.

He was his class-marshal on Commencement day, 1871. Only his indomitable will kept him up through that day. After

this exertion his illness increased steadily. He suffered patiently until 2 September, when he died.

1862. — JOHN HARVARD ELLIS was the only child of George E. Ellis (H.C. 1833) and Elizabeth Bruce Eager, both natives of Boston. He was born 9 January, 1841. His mother died 8 April, 1842. He was educated for the most part at home by his father, and entered Harvard 1858. On graduating with his class in 1862, he pursued the regular course of study for the law in the school at Cambridge and in the office of the Hon. F. E. Parker in Boston. He received the degree of LL.B. in 1864, was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1865, and was commissioned as justice by Gov. Bullock in 1868. He cultivated and indulged his literary tastes while faithfully pursuing his professional studies, having a special interest in antiquarian researches and in numismatics, and being a member of the society engaged in investigating the latter subject. He was a frequent contributor to the journals of the city, and wrote for the "Law Magazine" articles upon Lord Brougham, James Otis, &c. In the year 1867 he edited an elegant quarto volume, entitled "The Works of Anne Bradstreet, in Prose and Verse," with notes, and an elaborate introduction of seventy pages, in which, by a summary literary sketch, he sought to trace the books which had been read and the sources of information which had been drawn upon by the famous "Tenth Muse," whose curious works he was reviving for a new generation. He was married by his father in Boston, on 25 March, 1869, to Miss Grace Atkinson, only daughter of Mr. James L. Little, and immediately started on an extensive European tour. He had enjoyed from his birth uninterrupted and vigorous health; but the seeds of disease were developed in him while abroad, and he arrived here with his wife on their return, 26 October, only to struggle with increasing weakness, till, surrounded with all the means of a happy and useful life, and ministered to by the tenderest love, he calmly resigned himself to the early end that was appointed for him. His life, which had been pure and highly favored, was closed 3 May, 1870.

1865. — FREDERIC WARE was born in Cambridge, Mass., 3 June, 1843. He was the son of Rev. William Ware (H.C. 1816) and Mary (Waterhouse) Ware, and grandson of Henry Ware (H.C. 1785). He studied with his sisters till 1856, and from that time till he went to college in 1861 was in the Washington Grammar School and Cambridge High School. While still a little boy, he was always at work on electrical and other mechanical machines; and when twelve years old, had already begun to devote himself to the study of natural history, which occupied the greater part of his free time and thought till he left college. Ornithology was his particular branch, and he made large collections of birds and eggs for the Agassiz Natural History Society, which was composed of him and four other boys. He had considerable taste for drawing, though he practised it very little.

In college he was an intelligent and industrious student, always punctual at lectures. He attended the advanced lectures on botany and chemistry, and was a member of the Harvard Natural History Society, holding, from time to time, several offices in it. After graduation from college, he entered the Harvard Medical School, but studied anatomy and physiology with Prof. Jeffries Wyman during the first year. While in the school, he was a member of the Boylston Medical Society. In July, 1868, he received the degree of M.D., and soon after went to Germany. About six weeks were passed in Dresden studying German, before going to Vienna. Enthusiastic letters from these two cities show how much he enjoyed the music and picture galleries, for which they are famous; and his appreciation of the medical advantages was proved by the industry with which he attended the clinics.

The weather in Vienna was very disagreeable; but his health did not suffer till he had left Vienna, in the spring of 1869, to go to Berlin, by way of Munich and Prague. On the way to Dresden he caught cold, and one of his lungs became affected. From this time onward his health must have been failing steadily; but though he was perfectly aware of the state

he was in, he never gave up endeavoring, by cheerfulness and patience, to make every one happy around him.

He had to give up one by one his plans for continuing his studies, and in the latter part of June went to Soden, a small watering-place near Frankfort, where he died, 24 July, at the age of twenty-six years.

1869. — JAMES PHINEAS WHITNEY was born in Boston, 12 January, 1847. He was the son of George Alfred and Mary Davenport (Hayward) Whitney. His great-grandfather, for whom he was named, was the Rev. Phineas Whitney (H.C. 1759). His father had intended entering Harvard College, but in the course of preparation his eyes failed him, and he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits. Many of his male ancestors on his mother's side were graduates of the college. He had always lived in Boston, and was fitted by private tutors for the Latin School, in which he accomplished the full course. He entered college as a freshman, in 1865, and graduated in 1869, with especial honors in the departments of history and political economy. After his graduation, he went abroad in company with several of his classmates, but was recalled after a short stay, by the illness of his only brother. From that time until he entered the Institute of Technology in October, 1870, his time was devoted to the care of his invalid brother, for whom he had a deep affection. His brother's sudden death, during a temporary absence of a few hours, was a sad blow to his spirits and health, and diminished his power to resist the illness from which he died, after a few days of intense suffering, 6 September, 1871. He was of a modest and unassuming disposition, pure and high-minded, and incapable of a mean action. All those who knew him best fully understood his generous and unselfish character.

1870. — STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER THAYER died in Boston, 10 October, 1871, aged twenty-four years. He was the oldest son of Nathaniel and Cornelia (Van Rensselaer) Thayer. Among his ancestors were Nathaniel Thayer, D.D. (H.C. 1789), of Lancaster, Mass., a grandfather; and Stephen Van Rensselaer, LL.D. (H.C. 1782), a great-grandfather.

He was born in Boston, 2 August, 1847, and prepared for college with Mr. E. S. Dixwell and Mr. G. W. Pierce. In 1857 he spent a year in Europe; in 1865 he went with Prof. Agassiz to Brazil, and travelled much in its interior; in 1868 he again visited Europe, and in 1869, California.

In 1866 he entered college, and graduated in 1870, having been president of the Institute of 1770, the Hasty-Pudding Club, the Boat Club, and the Class Supper; chief-marshal of his class, and a member of his class and the University crews.

Soon after graduating, November, 1870, he married Alice, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Allen) Robeson; and his new life began with the hope which seemed so justified by character and health and wealth.

On 15 July, 1871, a son, Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer, was born to him. In the same month a slight exposure induced a cough, which attacked his lungs, and rapid consumption ensued.

His amiable and generous character made him the favorite of his fellows; his sympathetic temperament gained him many friends; his position gave him peculiar opportunities for giving and for helping; and it is seldom that so early a death is so widely and so keenly felt.

A pamphlet, entitled "Tribute to the Memory of Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer," was privately printed soon after his death, containing a sermon by Rev. G. M. Bartol, two obituary notices, and the resolutions of his class.

1870. — ROGER WILLIAMS SWAINE was born in Worcester, 12 July, 1848. His grandfather, the Hon. Thomas Swaine, of New Jersey, died in 1861. His father, Samuel B. Swaine, D.D., was born in Pembroke, N.J., 22 June, 1809, and died in Cambridge, Mass., 3 February, 1865. His mother's name, before marriage, was Aurora D. Skinner, born in Windsor, Vt. His ancestors on both sides served in the wars of the Revolution and 1812. His father was pastor of the First Baptist Church in Worcester from 1839 to 1854. He afterwards removed to Arlington, and thence to Cambridge.

He prepared for college at the Cambridge High School,

and entered the class of 1870, without conditions. While there he was a member of the *III* and Society of Christian Brethren.

He early exhibited a great fondness for books, and had acquired a thorough knowledge of the leading works of the day, including history, travel, and standard fiction. His religious character was the chief feature of his life, which led him to the choice of the ministry as his profession. He was of a quiet, unassuming disposition. After graduation, he travelled abroad for two years to restore his health, which had been somewhat injured by excessive devotion to his books while at Cambridge, although he was of a naturally strong and hearty temperament. He left home in July, 1870, and travelled through Europe, Egypt, and the Holy Land, and then returned to Germany, to study at Berlin during the winter of 1871-72. He was a member of the university there. Early in the spring of 1872 he revisited Italy. He was first taken ill while in Naples and Rome, and went to Florence for relief, where he arrived on 18 March. He was almost immediately taken sick with congestion of the brain, of which he died, 1 April, at the age of twenty-three years, eight months, and nineteen days. He was buried from the American chapel in Florence, and the remains will be interred in Mount Auburn.

A P P E N D I X.

1821. — CYRUS BRIGGS was born March 9th, 1800, at Little Compton, R.I.; studied medicine with Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, and was graduated at the Harvard Medical College in 1826. In March, 1827, he began the practice of his profession in Augusta, Me. At the time he was the only young practitioner in that town. He continued uninterruptedly in practice here until 1870. For about a year previous to his death he was absent most of the time from his home, on visits to his friends and relations. On one of these visits, while at the house of his classmate, C. W. Upham, in Salem, Mass. he suddenly died, of heart disease, 24 June, 1871.

Dr. Briggs was a skilful physician, industrious, prompt, remarkably attentive to his patients, and was successful in the treatment of diseases. He followed the safe and beaten track marked and worn by the leaders in the profession; and by his kindness, affability, and diligence he became very popular and had a large practice. Surgery was not to his taste, and except in its simplest forms he never attempted it. His plain-heartedness and uniform sincerity and modesty in his professional efforts and practice begot a general confidence; and, while he cannot be regarded as having been eminent in his profession, it may be said that he possessed the natural ability to have been so. Habit of laborious study, with persistent effort at improvement, would have given a stimulus to his active mind, and with a laudable ambition would have placed him high on the roll of professional fame.

Dr. Briggs married, 7 May, 1827, Louisa Fisk, daughter of the late Benjamin Fisk, merchant of Boston, by whom he had four children: Sarah Louisa, married to Rev. Wheelock Craig; Nancy Adams; Elizabeth Church, married to Wm. A. Dana; and Anna Fisk, died young.

1822.—FREDERICK VOSE, born at Walpole, N.H., 2 November, 1801, was the son of Roger Vose and Rebecca, daughter of Col. John Bellows. Roger Vose was a graduate of Harvard College of the class of 1790, a lawyer by profession, at one time judge of the Court of Common Pleas in New Hampshire, and representative in Congress from 1813 to 1817.

Frederick Vose, while fitting for college, was in school at Milton, Mass. He studied law in the office of his father at Walpole, where he resided and continued the practice of his profession until the time of his death. He was for several years judge of probate for the County of Cheshire, representative for Walpole in the legislature; also senator, railroad commissioner, and President of the Cheshire County Bank, and Cheshire County National Bank, from the year 1858 to the time of his death, which occurred in New York, 16 November, 1871.

Judge Roger Vose was a member of that association of wits, celebrated in the traditions of Western New Hampshire, who aided in founding "The Farmer's Museum," said by the late J. T. Buckingham to have been one of the leading journals of the United States, and in which, if we are not mistaken, Denny's "Lay Preacher" first appeared.

Judge Frederick Vose was an accomplished scholar, a well trained and thorough lawyer, practised his profession with success, and in his private business and as a public officer obtained and justified the confidence of all who knew him.

1831.—WILLIAM SAXTON MORTON, son of Joseph and Mary (Wheeler) Morton, was born in Roxbury, September 22, 1809, and died at Quincy, 21 September, 1871, aged 62 years. On October 3, 1839, he married, at Boston, Miss Mary Jane Woodbury Grimes, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Woodbury) Grimes. His father having removed to Milton, his early education was in that town, at the Milton Academy and a large

private school. Subsequently he was placed at Mr. C. W. Greene's school at Jamaica Plain, and finally at Exeter Academy, then under Mr. Benjamin Abbot, where he was prepared for the University. At college he was one of the brightest of his class, always distinguished for his agreeable conversational powers and his ready wit. Unambitious of college position and honors, he passed his term of collegiate residence more in pursuing his course of reading the English prose and poetic classics than in the studies required for attaining scholastic rank. At graduation he was unanimously selected by his class to write the class song, which duty he performed in a very acceptable manner; and the whole class joined in singing it, as they danced around Liberty Tree, between Holden Chapel and Harvard Hall, on class day. His competitors for the class poem were William Austin, who wrote it, and Robert Habersham, who wrote a very acceptable ode. The closing stanza of Mr. Morton's song gives more truthfully than other words can impart the turn of mind which Mr. Morton had while with his class-mates:—

“ One sigh for the past, which returns not again,
One hope for the future now opening before us,
One prayer to the spirit, beneath whose mild reign,
The full drops of fortune come showeringly o'er us;
And away though we roam, over ocean's wild foam,
Or repose in the sweeter enjoyments of home,
Yet whenever a classmate shall greet our glad eyes,
Let the name of Old Harvard in chorus arise.”

After leaving college, Mr. Morton entered upon the study of law under the late attorney-general, Perez Morton, and continued the same under Sidney Bartlett, in Boston, and completed his studies in Hopkinton, N.H. For a short time he practised law in Amherst, N.H., but moved to Quincy in 1840, where for more than thirty years he resided, fulfilling faithfully his duty in various offices of trust and responsibility. In 1850 he represented Quincy as delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and subsequently as a representative in the General Court. He possessed such a versatility of mind and ability that he at the same time presided over the affairs of a

bank, insurance company, and the school committee of the town in which he resided, and was trial justice for the county of Norfolk.

1847. — WILLIAM BELCHER GLAZIER was born at Hallowell, Me., 29 June, 1827, of Franklin Glazier and Julia (Tarbox) Glazier his wife. Franklin Glazier was a printer and publisher; and, later in life, cashier of a bank at Hallowell. William Belcher Glazier graduated at Harvard 27 August, 1847, and returned to Hallowell, where he was shortly admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the law. In 1854 he moved to Cincinnati, and continued to practise law there for a short time. Not being successful, he served as clerk to B. C. True, a Justice of the Peace, for two years. He was afterwards clerk to the Mayor of Cincinnati for two years, and subsequently deputy surveyor of the customs in the same city. On 1 January, 1863, he married Margaret Lowry, daughter of James and Margaret Lowry, and had children: Julia Mary, born 4 December, 1864; William Leonard, born 25 July, 1867; and Margaret Lowry, born 3 December, 1868. He had a great fondness for *belles-lettres* and considerable acquaintance with English literature. He published one volume of poems. His habit of drinking prevented his attaining the success to which his ability entitled him, and hastened his death, which occurred at Cincinnati, 25 October, 1870.

1851. — DAVID PARSONS WILDER was born 14 May, 1826, in the town of Worthington, Mass., the eighth of a family of nine children. When he was one year old, the family removed to Pittsfield, where he attended school, somewhat irregularly, till twelve years old, when he went to live with an uncle in Chesterfield, remaining there for four years, working on his uncle's farm in the summer and attending school in the winter months. In February, 1843, he engaged himself to a farmer in Suffield, Conn., by whom he was released at "Thanksgiving" time, and entered the Academy in that place, defraying his expenses, as before, by manual labor. At the age of eighteen, he obtained the position of teacher in one of the public schools in Suffield, and met with such success as to awaken the

desire to fit himself for teaching as a profession. In the spring of 1845, he accordingly entered the Academy at Easthampton, where he remained till the following November (with occasional intervals of farm work), when he assumed the charge of a school in West Suffield, which, though it had borne an evil reputation, was successfully administered by him. Here he formed the design of going to college, and returned to Easthampton Academy, where, and at Andover, he completed his preparatory studies. During his freshman year, he taught school in the town of Harvard; in the sophomore and junior years, at Dedham; and in the senior year, at Dennis. The year after graduating he was elected professor of mathematics in the Newton University, at Baltimore. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1854, and entered the Dane Law School in the same year. In the autumn of the same year he went to Chicago and began the practice of law, "without money and without friends," to use his own words; having, however, before his death, obtained a reasonable share of both.

He married, 1 January, 1857, Mary R., daughter of Clarke Partridge, of Medway, Mass., and leaves five children: the oldest and youngest, sons; the others, daughters.

He died 26 March, 1872, at his residence in Winnetka, a small town some fifteen miles north of Chicago, of malignant jaundice, after an illness of a few days, leaving behind him an enviable reputation as a lawyer and as a man.

1859. — JACOB ABBOT CRAM, who for some years past has been a member of the Chicago Bar, died suddenly in that city, from the effects of an overdose of hydrate of chloral, on the 5 April last. He was born at Hampton Falls, N.H., 24 April, 1836. He was fitted for college at Exeter Academy, and entered the class of 1859 at Harvard University about the close of the freshman year. He was a very strong, clear-headed man, and soon took rank among the ablest of the class, distinguishing himself particularly in debates, lectures, &c., before the class societies. He was for one year an editor of the "Harvard Magazine." At all times he impressed those with whom he came in contact as eminently qualified for success at the bar, and particularly as a prominent candidate for the

bench, should he live to ripen into maturity. He attended after graduation a course at the Harvard Law School, and then went to Chicago to practise in his profession; and it was there that he continued to reside until his death. He was never married.

1865.—BENJAMIN MILLS PEIRCE, son of Prof. Benjamin and Sarah (Mills) Peirce, was born at Cambridge, 19 March, 1844. His infancy and childhood gave manifest tokens both of superior capacity and of strongly marked peculiarities. He was ardently affectionate, and easily persuaded by those whom he loved, yet not a facile subject for arbitrary restraint or rule. He had great power of labor and of acquisition, without forming the habit thus early of continuous industry.

He entered Harvard College in 1861. His life here was the prolongation of his boyhood, intensified. Regular study, orderly division of time, passive submission to the stated college *régime*, seem not to have entered into his plan of life. Fitfully excelling at times in some departments, never more than sub-lustrous in others, yet at no time found wanting when the demand upon him could be met from his own quick thought and ready wit, he enhanced with those who had previously known him their estimate of his genius. During this period his artistical taste grew into a positive talent, and his pencil promised to become a power.

Peirce graduated in 1865. A few days after Commencement he sailed for Europe, having, to the surprise of almost all his friends, chosen the profession of a mining engineer. He went directly to Paris, and in the autumn entered the School of Mines. He became at once a man of vigorous will and strenuous purpose, a self-denying and hard-working student, and an earnest and aggressive thinker, not only in the sciences connected with his intended profession, but even more in the higher realm of mental philosophy. In the summer of 1866 he made an excursion to Auvergne with a favorite classmate, and sought his recreation in the study of the geology of that remarkable region. On the re-opening of the courses, he resumed his work in Paris, and pursued it with undiminished zeal until the following May. He then went to Freiberg, where

he found at the School of Mines no less than six Harvard graduates — one of them a classmate — who had been for many months established there. He spent three months partly in the practical study of metallurgy at Freiberg, and partly in exploring the mining district of Bohemia; his course at Paris having needed precisely such complementary opportunities, of which he was prepared to avail himself to the full. He then returned to Paris, completed his examinations there, and shortly afterward sailed for home. He spent the winter of 1867-68 in Cambridge, engaged partly in the further pursuit of chemical studies at the Lawrence Scientific School, and partly in preparing for publication an admirably written and valuable pamphlet on the results of scientific research in Greenland and Iceland. In May, 1868, he went to Marquette, near Lake Superior, on an engagement with the Lake Superior Mining Company. He had been there but a little while when the most important and valuable portion of the town was destroyed by fire. Roused from sleep by the alarm, perceiving that his own lodgings were in no immediate danger, and hearing that the property of his employers was imperilled, Mr. Peirce gave all his thought and energy to the demand thus made upon him, and learned only too late that the conflagration had extended to the spot from which he started. The result was the almost total loss of his own possessions, including not only his personal effects and his earliest earnings, but his scientific books and apparatus collected in Europe, his manuscript notes of lectures, and many other things which money could not replace. He bore this loss bravely; and, if it had any effect upon him, it was to stimulate him to more vigorous effort.

Mr. Peirce passed most of the winter of 1868-69 at Cambridge, busily engaged for the greater part of the time in the Laboratory of the Scientific School. On his return to Lake Superior, he was obliged to perform the latter part of the journey in an open sleigh, in the still unabated severity of a north-western winter. This exposure led to an attack of pleurisy, from the effects of which he never recovered. He now took up his residence at Ishpening, a small village in the

midst of the mining operations, barren of all interest other than material, and in its situation, condition, and surroundings, dreary and depressing. Here he taxed his strength to the utmost in the perplexing and difficult operations under his superintendence, spending most of his time on the field of labor, and still occupying his few spare hours in writing for the Marquette newspaper. He was painfully aware of impaired health, but looked forward to a long season of rest and recreation at home during the ensuing winter. However, just as he was starting on his homeward journey, his employers offered to double his salary, and to carry out in full certain experimental operations, in which he had been engaged during the preceding summer, with strong confidence in their ultimate success, but under unfavorable circumstances. With such inducements, he shortened his visit in Cambridge, notwithstanding a severe attack of illness while there, and about midwinter returned to Ishpening.

The remainder of his life was a perpetual struggle of intense energy and will power with increasing physical infirmity and suffering. He fully matured the detailed plans for the operations of the ensuing season, and in this and other ways kept himself busy as long as the possibility of work remained. But he at length became convinced that it would be necessary for him to abandon his post, and return to the East as soon as the lake navigation should open. He accordingly wrote home for some member of his family to meet him, and accompany him on the journey, which in his enfeebled condition he could not safely undertake alone. Before the letter was received a telegraphic summons had expedited the mission from home; but his brothers arrived too late to see him die. Strangers, however, had become his friends; and there were several persons — among them a Roman Catholic priest — who watched over him in his last days with the most sedulous care and the utmost tenderness, and to whom he was endeared, not only by his need of their kind offices, but still more by his brilliant and genial qualities, which were unimpaired to the very last. His death occurred on the 22 April, 1870.

1870. — FREDERIC WADSWORTH LORING, was the oldest son of David Loring and Mary (Stodder) Loring. He was born at Fall River, 12 December, 1848 ; but most of his life was spent in or near Boston, to which place his father removed soon after his birth.

He showed in early life his enthusiasm for poetry, and we may even say for literature. He really enjoyed Shakspeare's plays at an age when many boys cannot read. Under the care of his mother, a person of rare genius and intelligence, his boyish taste and talent were wisely directed, and he was saved from the dangers of precocity. She died before he was eleven years old ; but the most careful attention was still given to his education, and, though many of the enforced processes of the school-room were such as he detested, he was trained in the Boston Latin School, in the Newton High School, and in the Academy at Andover, to enter college.

In college his life was made a happy one, by the opportunity which he had there for the indulgence of the passion for literature and poetry which had led him on from childhood. His college instructors would probably say that there was some hard work in persuading him to keep up for examinations in studies for which he did not care. But he found among them sympathy and counsel which he heartily prized, and for which he was most grateful. Prof. Cutler's kindness in caring for him was most gratefully acknowledged, and his early death was one more among the sad griefs of Loring's young life.

His literary tastes brought him, while still an undergraduate, into intimate connections with the stage ; and he studied carefully, and with good result, dramatic composition. He wrote for Miss Mitchell one little play, while yet in college ; and, for the benefit of a young friend, another drama called the " Wild Rose," both of which were produced with success.

As one of the editors of the " Harvard Advocate," he printed many little poems. Some of them are simply " Verses of Society," some of them are of much graver import. They arrested immediate attention, and showed to a larger public — what his friends knew — that Loring's literary taste not only gave him critical power, but guided a light and skilful pen.

Verses of his, and brilliant and pathetic stories in "Old and New," and in the "Atlantic Monthly," confirmed the impression made by his little poems in the "Advocate." He was pleased but not spoiled by the reception they found at the public's hands. He wrought more carefully than ever, when he found he had a reputation to maintain. He has left behind him some careful studies, of a graver character than any thing which he printed, because he would not publish articles which did not yet please him; and because he had some severe canons of criticism to which he subjected his own work, even when he knew it was ephemeral.

This little career of authorship had begun before he graduated. He was thus almost predestined to the flattering, irksome, and dangerous career of a journalist. So soon as he graduated, he made engagements, now longer, now shorter, with different Boston papers; and he would probably have entered upon some permanent engagement in New York, but for the sudden temptation to spend the summer of 1871 with Lieut. Wheeler's surveying party in Colorado. He went into this wild region as correspondent of "Appletons' Journal." In that paper will be found his own narrative of his adventures there. The expedition seemed, so far as he was concerned, to be entirely successful. He gained in health and spirits. He made acquaintance with the men and things of a world wholly new to him. He adapted himself with the most cheerful and amusing philosophy to the little hardships of the camp. He was returning to the coast, to be, as all his friends supposed, the delight of their winter,—when the stage-coach in which he travelled was attacked by Indians, or by men disguised as Indians, and he with others was immediately killed.

"I will be with you in the winter," are his last words to a friend in New York, "if I am not scalped by the Apaches."

His little poems are collected in one volume; his longest story, "College Friends," in another. They are sad memorials of the animated and inspiriting boy, who took his friends captive by his loyalty and his frank confidence; who gave such brilliant promise; and who, in all his impetuosity and passionate eagerness of temper, never lost sight of the duties or responsibilities of a friend.

1871. — MICHAEL HENRY SIMPSON was born in Boston, 19 October, 1850. His father, M. H. Simpson, was a woollen manufacturer, and also an inventor. His paternal grandfather was a shipbuilder at Newburyport; and *his* father, a farmer at York, Me. His mother was the daughter of Jonathan Kilhaul, a tailor of Boston, and he was the son of a farmer of Wenham. Most of his uncles on both sides were sea-captains. Some matters of interest are recorded of his paternal grandmother's family, the Johnsons, of Newburyport. Her father, one of the chief shipbuilders of the place, went up with his workmen and destroyed the tea in Newburyport at the time of the Boston tea-party; and one of her brothers, a sea-captain, first hoisted the stars and stripes in the Thames, after the Revolution. Simpson was sent to a private school, taught by a Mrs. Stevenson, when he was seven years old. At the age of nine, after two years' study at a private school, he entered the Mayhew Grammar School, where he remained for three years. At the age of twelve he entered the Latin School, where he stayed until he was sixteen, skipping the fifth class, and standing ready for the first class at the end of the four years. In May, 1866, he was promised a trip to Europe in the fall, provided he could accomplish the one year's work before him. This he did during the summer, and in the September examinations of that year was admitted to college with but one condition in geometry. In October he started for Europe, and travelled there till August, 1867; then returned, and at the fall examinations entered Harvard, 1871, with no conditions.

His course through college was marked with success in every particular, and gave much promise for the future. A diligent student, quick to comprehend, and of retentive memory, he excelled in all his studies, and ranked third on the general scale. He received a *detur* for excellence in his freshman studies, and was assigned an oration for his Commencement part. In his Sophomore year he was one of the prime movers in founding a new literary society called the Everett Athenæum, and was one of its firmest supporters. He was also a member of the Christian Brethren, Natural History Society, Hasty Pudding Club, O. K., Phi Beta Kappa,

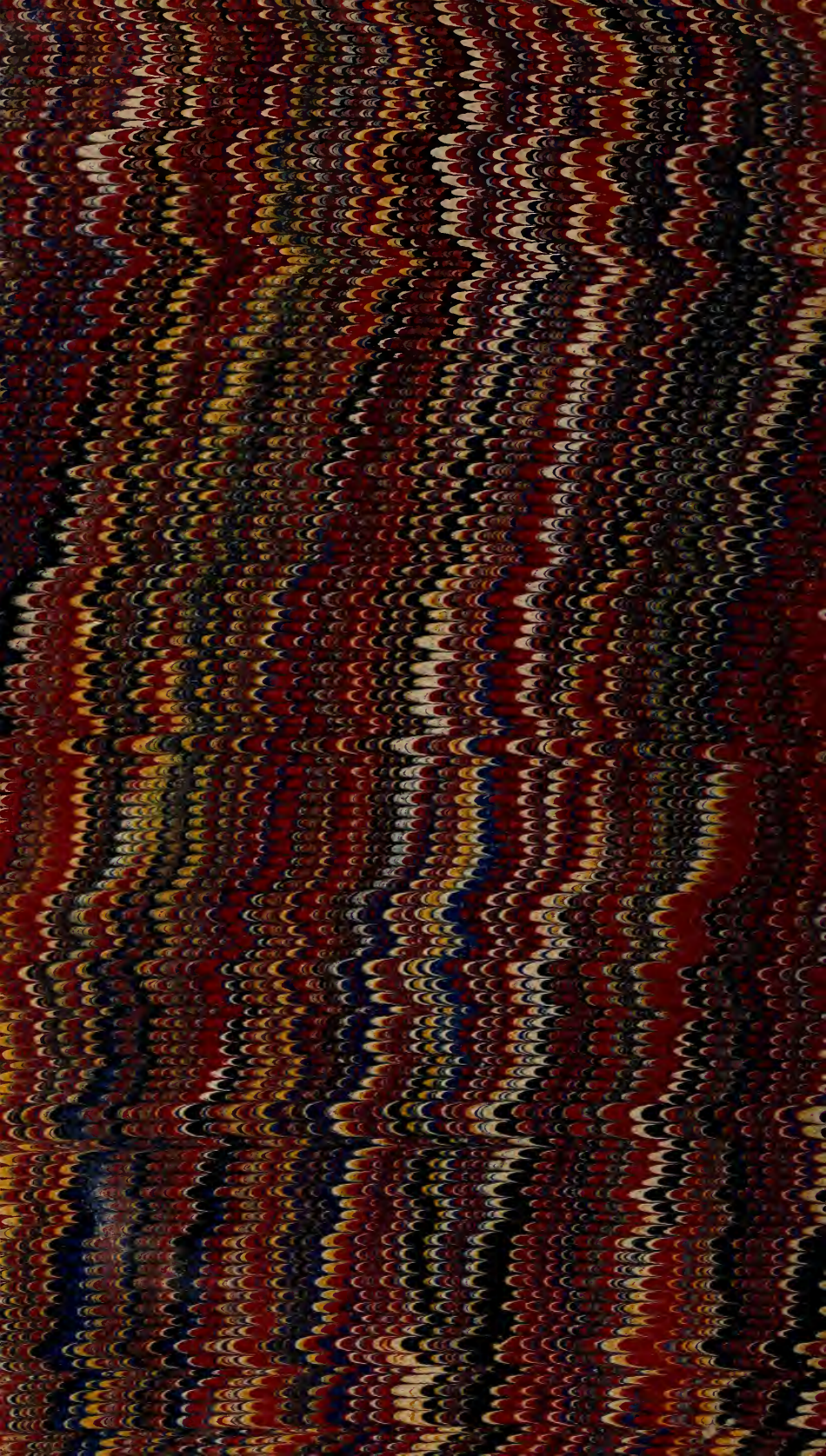
honorary member of the Pierian Sodality, and one of the editors of the "Harvard Advocate," and to all he proved a valuable and useful co-worker. His energy was not confined wholly to the college curriculum. His interest in outside matters was none the less active for his application to his books. A thorough gentleman, and gifted with a winning manner, he was a leader and a supporter in many of the outside interests so attractive to college life. In the summer after his graduation he started for Europe for a year's recreation and enjoyment, intending on his return to follow the business of his father. But on a visit to Rome he encountered the malarial fever so prevalent in that marshy district; and, though he had well-nigh recovered from its first attack, he was exposed to inclement weather on a journey from Rome to Florence, and suffered a relapse, which terminated fatally at Florence on 12 April, 1872. Thus closed the brief but brilliant career of him who, though the first of the class to die, seemingly was the one destined to take the highest position in its history. Obituaries were published in the "Harvard Advocate" of 26 April, 1872, and brief notices appeared in the Boston daily papers.

THE
NECROLOGY
OF
HARVARD COLLEGE.

1869-1872.

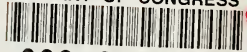
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